THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
At Ebensburg, Pa., by H. A. McPike.

Guaranteed Circulation - 1,068
AND STILL A BOOMING. MATCH IT?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, cash in advance.......$1.50
" " " if not p'd within 3 mos. 1.75
" " " if not p'd within 6 mos. 2.00
" " " if not p'd within year... 2.25

Persons residing outside the county [illegible] additional per year will be charged to pay postage.

In no case will the above terms be departed from, and those who don't consult their own interests by paying in advance must not expect to be placed on the same footing as those who do. Let this fact be distinctly understood from this time forward.

Pay for your paper before you stop it, if you stop it at all. None but scalawags do otherwise. Don't be a scalawag—life's too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

VOLUME XIV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1880. NUMBER 38.

Advertising Rates.

The large and reliable circulation of the CAMBRIA FREEMAN commends it to the favorable consideration of advertisers, whose favors will be inserted at the following low rates:

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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

[God Save the Commonwealth.]

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, THOMAS GRIFFITH, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria, on

Tuesday, the 2d Day of November, A. D. 1880,

(being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and county officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for Electors at Large and TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS for District Electors for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of [illegible] and Somerset, for Congress.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the county of Blair, for Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of the county of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Poor House Directors of the county of Cambria, one for one year and one for three years.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of the county of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the county of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmyer, in [illegible].

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the house of Abram [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School House in said ward; Second Ward, [illegible] in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the school house in [illegible].

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at School House No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of [illegible], in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at School House No. 2, [illegible] the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at school house at [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter [illegible], in said First ward; Second Ward at the house of John Swartz, in said second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet as follows: East Ward, [illegible], in said ward; West Ward, in [illegible], in the said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the house of Henry [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School House No. 2, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., [illegible] street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the [illegible] of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John [illegible], in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of [illegible], in said ward; Sixth Ward, at [illegible], in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the warehouse of [illegible] in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet as follows: First Ward, [illegible]; Second Ward, at the [illegible] in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at the tin-shop of Abraham [illegible], in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of [illegible], to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at Summerhill school house [illegible] borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of M[illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house, near [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of [illegible], to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house, at [illegible] No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the small store-house of [illegible], in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township, and second division, at Ream's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First.—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second.—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third.—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth.—If twenty-two years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880. [8-41.]

B. J. LYNCH,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE,
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
Altoona, Penn'a.

Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., at honest prices are respectfully invited to give me a call before buying elsewhere, as I am confident that I can meet every want and please every taste. Prices the very lowest. B. J. LYNCH.
Altoona, April 16, 1880.-tf.

H. H. HENCH,
DEALER IN STRICTLY PURE
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,
MIXED PAINTS Ready for Use,
VARNISH, SP. TURPENTINE, CALCIMINE,
PUTTY, WHITE GLUE,
Varnish and Paint Brushes,
AND A FULL LINE OF
FINE COLORS GROUND IN OIL,
Cheaper than anywhere else in the city.
HENCH, THE PAINTER,
13th Avenue and 16th Street,
[5-7.] ALTOONA, PA. [6m.]

McNEVIN & YEAGER,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,
—AND DEALERS IN—
COOKING & HEATING STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,
1108 Eleventh Avenue, - Altoona, Pa.
One Door West of Opera House.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist,* Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Loretto professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following—Tuesday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

All persons needing dental work will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest possible prices.
[5-21,'80.-tf.] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US.

Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want, as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE.

It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them everyway to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME.

But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want: if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY!

Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure. Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars'-worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such work without much risk of a misfit; for a misfit, you know, comes right back to us. We are pretty careful about making blunders when we've got them all to make good.

OUR WAY:

Our way of doing business is to make the buyer welcome, at the outset, to all the advantage and all the guarantee he can ask for.

Wanamaker & Brown.

OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale her **Farm of 185 Acres,** situated on the Turnpike in Munster township, one mile from Cresson, having thereon erected a large two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a PLANK STABLE, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also an abundance of apple, pear and plum trees and plenty of good water on the premises. This property is one of the best in the county for the purposes of a summer resort, and as such could be made very profitable. It will be sold at a bargain and on easy payments. For further information call on or address WM. GARRETT, Munster, Cambria Co., Pa., or apply to the owner,
MRS. ALICE SMYTH,
Aug. 20, 1880.-3m. 29 Pike St., Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Criste, trustee to sell the real estate of William Tiley, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, on *Friday, Oct. 22d, 1880,* at 2 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

A. V. BARKER, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880.-3t.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county until the *1st day of December, 1880,* for the boring of an artesian well on the Poor House farm. Bidders will state the amount per foot for a depth of 300 feet or less, as may be required, the Directors reserving the right to accept or reject any bid at their discretion.

By the Directors,

J. KIRKPATRICK.
J. RORABAUGH.
G. W. EASLY.

Oct. 8, 1880.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES W. CONDON, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of James W. Condon, late of Summitville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

RUTH CONDON, Administratrix.

[illegible]

GARFIELD'S RETROSPECT.

My heart for the days of my youth is now yearning,
When with innocent fancies I sailed the canal;
'Twas then that my mind sweet instruction was learning,
On deck, in the cabin, by the mule-trodden mall.

Our crew was the best that ere hauled the main hawser,
Our captain the most evangelic of men,
And all was so pure that, in truth, I ne'er saw, sir,
A holier company than those sainted men.

With such I acquired the fine moral lessons
On which, since those times, I have often relied;
Yet that wicked old Ames, with the blackest deception,
Made it seem to the nation that once I had lied.

E'en my party, o'erlooking my rigorous training,
Was led to believe that I'd strayed from the truth;
Recalling it now, it is speedily gaining
Me credit for having been good in my youth.

But troubles in this world seldom come singly—
They come to the righteous and wicked alike;
So along with Mobilier come pavements and salary,
And such petty scandals that men do not like.

When in the Congress of this mighty nation,
Some few years ago, these things were bro't up,
Without saying a word, or deserting my station,
I dwelt on the scenes where I was brought up.

I recalled the canal and our pious old captain,
I remembered his counsel to each of our crew;
I accepted his words, as he leaned on the capstan,
"Keep your mouth dead shet and you're sure to pull through."

Now, I thank thee, old sailor, that I am a statesman,
And fit for the office that's hardest to get;
For much do I owe to that pious old craftsman,
Who told me, in danger, to keep my mouth shet.

—*N. Y. Sun.*

GARFIELD AND THE IRISH.

General M. R. M. Wallace, ex-Judge of Probate of Chicago, delivered a stirring campaign speech to the Democrats of Indianapolis one evening recently. He gave his reasons as a Union soldier for preferring Hancock to Garfield, and made many telling points. The feature of his speech was his denunciation of Garfield's hostility to Irish aspirations for liberty, of Garfield's bigotry toward the Little Sisters of the Poor, and of his niggardly opposition to placing General Shields on the pension list. The universal opinion there is that Gen. Wallace has killed Irish Republicanism. Following is the portion of Gen. Wallace's speech relating to Garfield and the Irish:

I come now to a novel feature of the canvass—the attempt of the Republicans in their last desperate effort to win the friendship of a class of people whom they have always treated with contempt—the Irish-Americans.

The appeal of the Radicals to the Irish-Americans to save them or they perish would be supremely impertinent with any candidate. But with Garfield no language can justly describe the degree of insolence which the appeal implies.

Let us see what claim Garfield has upon the Irish. Mr. Garfield was a representative in Congress in 1867. During the first session of the fortieth Congress, on the 8th day of March, 1867, the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Irish people. Mr. Broomall, a Republican, objected. Mr. Wood then moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution. Upon this question there were 104 yeas and 14 nays. Of these fourteen there were thirteen Republicans, and of these thirteen two are now Republican candidates; one of them is Jas. A. Garfield, Republican candidate for President; the other is Shelby M. Cullom, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois.

I read the resolution, so that all fair minded men may judge whether or not any lover of liberty could consistently vote against it, and whether or not any American Congressmen who remembered the loyal sacrifices of Irishmen in the Union army—the countrymen and comrades of Sheridan, Shields, Corcoran and Mulligan—should have opposed it. Nay more, strike out Ireland and substitute Cuba, Poland, Zululand, or any other struggling and oppressed nationality, and I ask, What honest lover of liberty should vote against it? The language of the resolution was this:

> *Resolved,* That this House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic governments in Europe shall be allowed to establish monarchical institutions in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of Republican institutions in Europe.

I come to another event in Mr. Garfield's life. The sundry civil appropriation bill of the first session of the forty-third Congress was sent back from the Senate of the House with certain amendments, including one appropriation of $25,000 to the "Little Sisters of the Poor." The "Little Sisters of the Poor," I need hardly say, is an organization of charitable ladies whose lives are devoted to the care of the aged poor, and who never inquire what is the creed of the poor or whether they have any creed or not. Mr. Garfield opposed the appropriation on the flimsy pretense that it was for a sectarian institution. Gen. Butler called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that there was also an appropriation of $25,000 which had received his sanction for the "Woman's Christian Association" of Washington. Mr. Garfield replied that no woman not a Catholic could be a corporator in this charity managed by the "Little Sisters of the Poor." General Butler replied that no woman not a Protestant could be a corporator in the "Woman's Christian Association."—Yet Mr. Garfield persisted in his opposition and voted against the appropriation, notwithstanding that it was defended by such leading Republicans as General Butler, Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, Mr. John Cessna of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker of Missouri.

I say that only the most relentless fanatic, the most intolerant bigot, could have opposed this item; especially when he favored an item giving the same sum, at the same time, to another charity merely because it was under the control of ladies who worshiped the same God according to the rules of a different creed.

I also say that if James A. Garfield had not deserted his comrades on the field of battle to go to Congress at a time when even Rutherford B. Hayes said that a man who left the army to go to Congress ought to be scalped, he would have forgotten the creed of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" and all the other charitable bands of Sisters who flitted over the battlefields to minister to the maimed and suffering. Had he remained to fight down the rebellion instead of coming home to talk it down in the safety and comfort which surrounded a seat in Congress, he could have borne testimony to the fact that Sisters who do charity never ask the wounded or dying what their creed was or whether or not they had any creed. Had he waited on the battlefield to do more than smell powder, had he been shot down like Hancock, had he encased his sword only when the enemy surrendered, he would have favored this appropriation as Grant did, for you will remember Grant was President, and approved the appropriation Garfield fought. However much we may differ about Grant's course at other times, he was a soldier in the hour of his country's peril. Grant then faced the danger of Lee on his front and kept facing the danger until Lee surrendered. Garfield was then facing the temptation of rotten paving fees and Credit Mobilier shares, and kept facing them until he surrendered. I am not Irish. I am not a Catholic. I am all American and a Protestant. I say, in no boastful spirit, that I was a soldier during the war of the rebellion. It was simply my duty to be a soldier then. But American and Protestant as I am, I should be an ingrate did I not bear testimony to the services of Catholic Sisters in the hospital; on the march, and on the field of battle during those terrible years.

They nursed the sick. They bathed the feverish. They fed the famishing. They held the saving, cooling draught to the lips of the scorched and thirsty. They bandaged the wounded. They soothed the dying, and [illegible] only can reward their labors commensurately; and the tongue must have more than human inspiration which can acknowledge their sacrifices.

It remained for the man who fled from the battlefield, where they remained, to demand what creed they professed who never asked the soldier his creed before they ministered to him! It remained for the bigot in politics to vote public money to a charitable organization representing his creed, and to refuse it to these nurses of his country's soldiers because their creed is not his! It remained for that runaway from the battlefields, that ungrateful bigot in politics, to ask the suffrages of Irish American voters to make him President!

In the forty-fifth Congress, a few months before the death of brave old James Shields—jurist, statesman and soldier—a man whose long years of fidelity to his adopted country, and of bravery in her defense, should have made all men forget where he was born, and remember only the country and cause for which he fought—a bill was introduced in the house authorizing the President to appoint the hoary and intrepid veteran a brigadier general in the United States army, on the retired list, with rank and pay from and after the passage of the act. It was then known that the hero of three wars—the ex-Supreme Court Judge of Illinois, the only man who had ever represented three States in the United States Senate—was fast approaching his end. The bony hands of the grim spectre were stretching forth to clutch the valorous frame that had defied foreign foe and domestic vale; the once strong body, riddled with balls and scarred and seamed with wounds, was not to hold together much longer. He had been stricken with paralysis. To wounds and disease was added one more misfortune—poverty. On the bench as a judge; in the camp and on the march as a soldier; in the halls of public deliberation as a maker of his country's laws he had been what all ages and all nations have agreed is "God's noblest work"—an honest man. He had never robbed the enemy he conquered. He had never despoiled the people who reposed their trust in him.—No bribe had stained the hands that had drawn a patriot's sword. No improper inducements, thinly disguised as "fees," had procured the exercise of his influence with heads of corrupt and corrupting combinations. He never bought nor was he ever presented with stock in corporations whose interests required legislation to be modified by his voice and his vote. For all these reasons, he was a poor man and his poverty was extreme. The bill to place him on the retired list would have furnished, at a very small cost to his country, comfort and security for the very short period which his wounds would permit him to live; and against that bill was recorded the vote of the soldier who ran away from the battlefields to the politician's spoils; of the know-nothing who opposed the resolution sympathizing with the efforts of the Irish people to obtain for themselves in their own land the liberty they fought and died to secure for us; and of the bigot who voted to give public money to a religious organization of Protestants and withhold it from a charitable organization of Catholic women whose benevolence was administered without regard to creed. James A. Garfield crowned his unworthy record by voting against the bill which would have made comfortable and contented the few remaining days of the aged, brave, honest, noble, poor and sick James Shields! For this, fellow-citizens, make him President of the United States.

You, especially, my Irish-American fellow-citizens, you especially, are harangued by demagogues to vote for him. You know his record now. It was always consistent toward you. From 1867 to 1879 he never missed an opportunity to scorn your race and to pour out his contempt on your aspirations. His record is before you. The people of the United States abhor intolerance, no matter who may practice it. The executive functions dignified by the elevated and liberal spirit of Washington shall never be disgraced by a know-nothing and a bigot.

OLD MEN IN POLITICS.

Grandfather Lickshingle and Deacon Radspinner, two patriarchs in this community, were walking down street together yesterday. It was remarked that two such venerable men were not often seen together, and people raised their hats to them as they passed along and spoke to them reverently.

"There's entirely too much bitterness in this campaign, deacon," said Mr. Lickshingle, "and I regret it exceedingly. Now, when we wuz young men we took an interest in politics, we had none of this 'ere everlastin' cat haulin'."

"Indeed, we hadn't," acquiesced Deacon Radspinner. "Take Jackson's campaign for instance. There was a lively interest taken by both parties, but there wuz none of your bully-raggin' like we see now-a-days."

"That's a fact, deacon," said old Lickshingle, "but, between me and you, I never thought much of Jackson."

"He was a mighty good man, Lickshingle."

"He was small potatoes compared to some men we have now, deacon."

"Who d'ye mean?" demanded the deacon.

"Well, there's Garfield," said Lickshingle.

"Garfield be danged. You know mighty well, Lickshingle, he couldn't have been 'lected hog-rive in a hill town in Jackson's day."

"He's a darn sight better man than Hancock."

"Go slow, Lickshingle, go slow!" said the deacon, somewhat agitated.

"Oh, I know what I'm talking about," retorted Lickshingle, as he stabbed the pavement spitefully with his hickory cane.—"Hancock's a stoughton bottle, that's what he is."

"An' what's Garfield? Great guns, what's Garfield? Didn't he lay a cheap-John sort of a pavement around the capitol and charge the government a million dollars for it?" and the deacon's eyes blazed with indignation.

"See here, deacon, look at your Hancock's letter to Sherman. Didn't he try to blow up Washington with glycerine? Say, didn't he? Oh, I read the papers, old man, and know what's goin' on."

"Hancock's a good an' pure man. Didn't he fight like a bull-dog in the war of the rebellion? Where was Garfield skulkin' in the time of disaster? In Canady, by thunder, in Canady?"

"What was Hancock doin' with a stiletto in his boot the night Lincoln wuz murdered? Answer me that? If Wilkes Booth had failed, this Hancock was ready to finish the job. Don't talk to me! Don't talk to me!"

"It's a lie," howled the deacon, as he whirled around and faced Lickshingle on the street.

"It's as true as holy writ, an' any man's a liar that says so," retorted Lickshingle, too much wrought up to be particular as to his phraseology.

"You're a bald-headed old scoundrel," yelled the deacon.

"You're an old leper, an' I can wipe the ground with you," howled Lickshingle, gripping his cane and advancing.

Friends jumped in and the two furious old men were dragged away in opposite directions. The deacon squirmed around in the arms of his captors, shook his cane at Lickshingle, and hissed:

"Your man Garfield would never have got into the army if he hadn't been drafted, and he wouldn't went then only he thought he would be able to desert—the ornery son of a gun!"—[illegible]

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.

George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is in his forty-fifth year. He is the youngest of ten children, and was born in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, March 26, 1836. His father, a physician, was descended from a Welsh Quaker family who were among the early settlers of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. D. Barclay, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. When Mr. Jenks was a child, his eldest brother, D. B. Jenks, who was a lawyer, was teaching him to count a hundred, and casually asked him what business he would follow when he became a man. The reply was, "Wait till to-morrow morning and I will tell you." During the night the determination was formed, and the next morning communicated by the subject of this sketch, that he would be a lawyer. This purpose, so early formed, was unalterably fixed. Thence-forward his every labor and study was directed to the purpose of his life. To these early studies is largely to be attributed his capability to deal with original legal questions, such as he manifested on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the discussion of the Louisiana and Oregon cases before the Electoral Commission, and the debate on the distribution of the Geneva Award.

When attending the common school, one of the readers then in use was the Introduction to the English Reader. In this, one of the lessons was the story of the "Noble Basket-maker." From the story the moral was derived—that every man, no difference what his circumstances or position in life might be, should learn a trade. This moral he determined to act upon. When fourteen years old, his father died. At sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship of two years to the carpenter and joiner trade. When his term expired, he worked at his trade, taught school, and occasionally was employed at civil engineering, till he entered college. While engaged in the latter vocation, in the spring of 1855, he assisted to lay out Omaha in Nebraska. In the fall of that year he entered the junior class at Jefferson College, having in the mornings and evenings, while teaching and working, steadily pursued his literary studies. He had been entered as a student of law before he entered college, and the Hon. W. P. Jenks, who was his guardian, had from early boyhood directed him in his legal and literary reading. He graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1858, and in February, 1859, was admitted to the bar, in Jefferson county, having finished his legal studies under his elder brother, W. P. Jenks.

At the September term, 1859, he led in conducting his first case in court, which was an all-important one to his clients, a widow and her minor children, whose all was their home and that home was dependent upon the result of the case. He was opposed by the leading legal talent at the bar, including Hon. W. P. Jenks and Hon. G. W. Zeigler. He won the case, and thence forward was employed in most of the important causes in his own county, and his name soon became familiar in many of the courts of western and central Pennsylvania, to which he was called for the trial of important cases.

When not engaged in the courts, his life has been one of constant study and preparation. He never sought public position, but was known as a Democrat. In the fall of 1874 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 25th district of Pennsylvania, against General Harry White. The district was heavily Republican, but his personal popularity and the tidal wave elected him to the 44th Congress. Speaker Kerr appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A masterly report on the condition and working of the pension bureau, derived from an investigation by order of the House, he soon made, and followed this by a bill which was calculated to prevent future abuses. Bounty land warrants, which before this had been personal property, had become the plunder of a dishonest ring, which at one single time had seized upon over one hundred thousand acres of land, were changed to realty, through his efforts, and so guarded that only the rightful owners, their legal heirs or assigns could obtain them.

His forensic ability first became known to the House in a discussion concerning the character of an Invalid Pension. He had asserted that an Invalid Pension, for death or disability of a soldier in the service, in the line of his duty, was a contract right. This was denied by some of the leading Republicans of the House, who alleged it was a mere gift or gratuity, and a warm debate ensued, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jenks made a legal argument, tracing the legislation on the subject from and since the Revolutionary war, and establishing so conclusively the position he assumed that it has not since been denied. This was soon succeeded by a legal discussion concerning the refusal of Hallett Kilbourne to testify before a committee of the House.

The legal prominence he had already attained led the House to elect him as one of the seven Managers on part of the House to conduct the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the others being Messrs. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Hoar and Lapham. On that trial, before the Senate, the defendant was represented by three leading lawyers of the nation—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Matt H. Carpenter and Hon. Montgomery Blair. Mr. Jenks was selected by the managers as one of the committee to draw the pleadings. He was afterwards appointed to make one of the arguments on the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to impeach after the officer had resigned, and subsequently, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Lapham, he was selected to discuss the facts. His legal attainments were on this trial made conspicuous to the Senate and the nation, and conceded to be unsurpassed by any in the cause.

The subject of the distribution of the Geneva Award came before the House on majority and minority reports from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Jenks offered an amendment to the majority report, in support of the amendment and report as amended, and made an argument involving some of the most difficult questions of international law. The report, as amended by him, was passed by the House.

Soon after the meeting of the second session he was appointed by Speaker Randall one of the committee of fifteen, to investigate the conduct of the elections in Louisiana, and on his return, was appointed by the chairman of the Democratic Caucus, with Mr. Field of New York and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, to represent the Democracy of the House, in preparing, presenting and discussing the facts and the law before the Electoral Commission. It fell to Mr. Jenks to make opening arguments in the cases of Louisiana and Oregon. While he was engaged in the discussion of the first of these cases before the Commission, Senators Thurman and Bayard sat side by side. Senator Bayard passed a note of admiration of the argument to Senator Thurman, and in response received the following reply: "The more I hear this man the more I admire him. He reasons like a Newton or La Place. He has spoken half an hour, and has not uttered a superfluous word." This complimentary opinion was generally concurred in by those who heard or read the proceedings before the Electoral Commission.

In most of the legal discussions that arose in the House, Mr. Jenks participated, in addition to the full performance of his duties on the very laborious committee of which he was chairman. At the expiration of his congressional term, he immediately resumed his professional pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. His extensive practice has included almost every branch that arises in the State and covers a very broad range of its area. His election to the Supreme Bench of the State will be but a just recognition of his superior legal attainments.—*Brookville Graphic-Democrat.*

FOSCUE, THE MISER.

In the year 1762, an extraordinary instance of avarice occurred in France. A miser of the name of Foscue, who amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and the most discreditable extortion, was requested by the Government to advance a certain sum of money as a loan. The miser, to whom a fair interest was not an inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet the demand; he pleaded severe loss and the utmost poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the Government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold, should they institute a search to ascertain the truth or the falsehood of the plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep grave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trapdoor he attached a spring lock, so that on shutting it, it would fasten of itself.

By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made, the house was searched, woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged, but no Foscue could they find; the gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled with his gold to some part where, living incognito, he would be free from the demands of the Government. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold and workmen were busily engaged in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp was reflected, was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor.

This worshiper of mammon had gone into his cave to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion. What must have been the sensation of that miserable man, what the horrors of his situation, when he heard the door close after him, and the spring lock effectually imprison him within his secret mine! How bitter must have been the last struggle of that avaricious soul. How terrible must have been the appeals of conscience within that sordid sinner. How each bag must have disgorged its treasures, and each piece of gold have danced, in imagination, round him like a demon! How hated, when the gnawing pangs of starvation came slowly upon him, must have been that yellow vision; his very heart must have grown sick at that which he once so dearly loved. Gold in bags; gold in chests; gold piled in heaps; gold for his pillows; gold strewn upon the ground for him to lie upon.

While his taper lasted, turn where he would his eyes, nothing met him but his gold. But when the last flicker died away, and the miser was left in darkness, to dwell upon his coming death and upon his many sins, how awful must have been the agonies of conscience! How surely, amid the gloom of that sepulchre of gold, must be the poor whom he had oppressed, and the unfortunate whom he had ruined by his avarice, have risen up to reproach him! And when the mind became fevered by its last deadly struggles, how the faces of haggard poverty, of hate, and loathing for the miser, must in one, loud, discordant chorus have cried for vengeance and retribution on his guilty soul!

SOLID FOR SARAH.

The Democrats of Kansas are solid for Sarah. That is, they have nominated Miss Sarah E. Brown for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, being the first woman ever nominated for a State office by a political convention. Miss Brown is at present school superintendent of Douglas county, the second county of the State. Judge Emery, who did much to secure Miss Brown's nomination by the Democratic State convention, was interviewed with this result:

"But," said the reporter, "it is urged that Miss Brown's sympathies are not really with the Democratic party."

"Oh, pshaw," replied Judge Emery, "I know her better than that. Her brother, the ex-Congressman, told me not two weeks ago that Sarah had gone over, tooth and nail, to the Hancock party."

"How old a woman is she?"

"Well, I should say about thirty-five."

"Is she pretty?"

"I don't believe she could be called a pretty woman, but she's mighty brainy. She knows more than most of the men in the State and she is as straightforward and business-like as the most prosaic business man in the world. She has her office in our Court House."

"What does she want of an office?"

"Why, she is our county superintendent of schools. She beat the regular Republican candidate last time by a fine majority. Her nomination on the State ticket will give it great strength. Lots of Republicans all over the State will vote for her because she is an admirable woman in the best sense of the term."

"Will she make a canvass of the State?"

"Oh, no; she is not that kind of a person. She is not a woman suffragist. She is not in the habit of going around and making speeches. You never saw a more modest, gentle lady. She comes down to her office every day, and walks right straight to her desk, transacts her business quickly, efficiently and expeditiously, and is never talked about. During all her life in Lawrence and during all her official service I have never heard a word derogatory to Sarah Brown. On the contrary she is always and everywhere spoken of as a scholarly, bright and worthy lady. As to her politics," continued the Judge, "she is as good a Hancock man as we've got in the State. She is a thoroughbred, you can bet on that. She is true blue every time."

Hurrah for Sarah!

It is easier to break up good property than to re-establish it.

THE STORY OF A DREAM.

STRANGE VISION OF A SHIPWRECK IN THE GULF OF SUEZ.

In 1869 I was in Suez, in command of the British steamship Neera, belonging to the Bombay and Bengal steamship company—a company owning a line of steamers born of the necessities of the manufacturing world when the supply of American cotton was so largely cut off by the war of the rebellion.—The line was under the management of Wm. F. Stearns, now deceased, son of the late Professor Stearns, of Amherst college—a man who, going to India penniless, developed qualities which enabled him to rise on the flood-tide of prosperity to a colossal fortune and high social position, but, as it proved, only to see his riches float out on the receding tide, and leave his family but poorly provided for at his untimely death.

The Neera was lying in Suez Roads, the canal not being yet open, awaiting passengers, etc., before sailing on her return voyage to Bombay. The Peninsular and Oriental company's steamship Carnatic was also about ready to sail for the same port, and only waiting mails and passengers. It happened that the passengers for the two steamers came across the Isthmus together, and that two old friends and schoolmates met, the one to join the Neera and the other the Carnatic. A day was spent by the friends, who unexpectingly met on the Egyptian desert, in recounting their experience since they last parted, and, naturally enough, there was a good deal of badinage between them, as to the comparative merits of the two steamers, and as to which should first land on the "coral strand" upon which these "griffins" were to be initiated into their duties in the "Civil Service" to which they had been newly appointed.

THE PASSENGER'S STORY.

The Carnatic was the first to be ready, and sailed from Suez in the morning; the Neera left early in the evening, some ten or twelve hours after the mail steamer. The night was fine, and at breakfast time we had passed Shaduan island, were out of the Gulf of Suez and into the Red sea proper. Breakfast was served on the deck, under double awnings of heavy canvas. The young gentleman who had left his friends the day before seemed somewhat depressed in spirits, and during breakfast said rather anxiously: "Captain, at what time did we stop last night?"

"Stop! We have not stopped since leaving," was the reply.

"Not even to take soundings?"

"No; the engines have not been eased since leaving port."

The young man seemed much surprised, and finally said that he had a most vivid and remarkable dream during the night, and this he proceeded to relate in substance, as follows:

"In my dream it appeared to me that the steamer was stopped during the night, and that I went on deck to ascertain the cause. I saw a boat pulling off from the island to intercept us, and a lantern was waved to arrest our attention. As the boat came nearer I saw my friend Morton standing in the stern. As he came up the gangway he said: 'For God's sake, Morton, what brings you here?' I never saw him plainer, nor heard his voice more distinctly than when he said: 'The Carnatic has struck a rock and gone down; the passengers and crew are on an island close by, all safe, and we want your ship to take them on board.' I dreamed that our ship stopped until other boats came off with the remainder of the people, and we then proceeded."

The narration of the dream made a profound impression upon the passengers, but the captain, as in duty bound, laughed it off. The young man proved a jolly sort of fellow, but was called "the dreamer" during the rest of the voyage.

THE DREAM VERIFIED.

On arriving at Aden, five days later, before our anchor was down, we were hailed by a boat which had been dispatched from the Peninsular and Oriental office and asked if we had any news of the Carnatic, that ship being a day overdue. We had no news to give, but our dreamer quietly remarked to me: "You may find that there is more in my dream than you supposed."

A few hours completed our coaling, and we were off again for Bombay. On arrival at that port we heard the news of the loss of the Carnatic, and the circumstances were just as narrated to us two weeks before.—The ship struck on a rock near Shaduan island, some twelve hours after leaving Suez. The passengers and crew were landed on the island. The steamer subsequently slid off the rock and went down in deep water. During the night a steamer's lights were seen by the shipwrecked crew, and a boat was sent out to intercept her. Our dreamer's friend Morton went in the first boat. The remainder of the people were subsequently taken on board, and the rescuing steamer proceeded on her voyage to Suez. Except that another steamer, not the Neera, rescued the party, the dreamer told the story as well as it could be told to-day.

It seems probable that our dreamer's vision was shown him at the very moment the shipwrecked people were embarking upon the steamer which came to their aid, and that the Neera was not ten miles from the scene at the time.

It may be stated, in conclusion, to show the perfection to which the postal system of the world has arrived, that the only letter addressed to the writer which ever failed to reach him in all his twenty years' wanderings went down in the Carnatic.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PROVERBS, NEW AND OLD.—Never make a loan on importunity.

Never sacrifice safety to large expected returns.

Never lend a borrowing friend more than you are willing to lose if he cannot pay.

Never speculate deeper than you can afford to lose if you lose at all.

Never borrow any money to speculate with.

Owe no man anything.

Be satisfied with a moderate rate to a good tenant.

Keep well insured and watch your policy.

Never consult a man on business who does not manage well his own.

Avoid a second mortgage for a fresh loan.

He that maketh haste to be rich is not wise.

Poverty is no bar to marriage if both parties will work and save.

The gods help those who help themselves—men and women.

Little coins, like drops of water, will fill a bucket.

As we sow in temporal affairs so shall we reap.

Short settlements make long friendships.

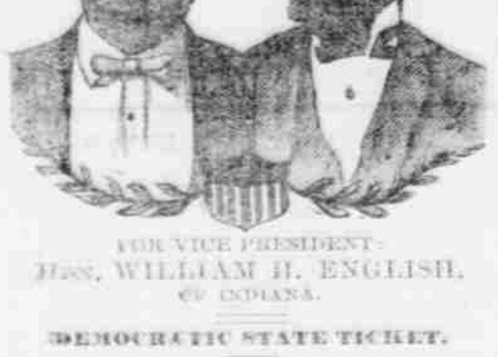
Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - - - OCT. 15, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro'.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANGBIEN, of Chest Township.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Cambria Borough.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.
FOR CORONER:
S. M. DOUGLASS, of Chest Springs.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE *Miltonian*, published at Milton, Northumberland county, the oldest paper in that section of the State, and long an organ of the Republican party, last week hauled down the Garfield and Arthur flag and substituted in its place the banner of Hancock and English. Of course the Republican papers will say that their party is happy in being rid of an organ which they will now assert never amounted to anything and was utterly without influence.

GRANT formally opened his third term campaign for 1884 in New York on last Monday night. There was a Republican torch-light procession and he appeared on the stand to review it, leaning on the arm of Chester A. Arthur the man who was kicked out of the New York collectorship by Mr. Hayes, in order, as Hayes told him in his letter of removal, that the office might be "*honestly administered.*" Grant always had a love for men of the Chester A. Arthur stamp.

GEORGE BANCROFT, the historian, has declared for Hancock. So has ex-U. S. Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, the same man who ran Conkling out of that little State with a shot-gun on a certain very interesting occasion. Another late and important Hancock recruit is Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most prominent Republican leaders in that section of the State. Gen. Quinby graduated with Grant at West Point in 1843, and during Grant's two terms held the office of U. S. Marshal for the northern district of New York.

THE latest Republican forgery is a letter to the Chicago *Tribune* purporting to have been written by a member of Gen. Hancock's military staff, without giving his name, in which it is gravely but falsely stated that if Hancock is elected he will come to a premature death from apoplexy, of which, the writer says, he has recently had two attacks. Well, the country will try him and risk the apoplexy, believing that a man who escaped with his life from as many rebel bullets as Hancock did, will have better luck than to be suddenly stricken down in the high office to which the people propose to call him.

AS SOON as the Republican papers invent a campaign falsehood the truth is sure to overtake and demolish it. Thus General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, last week spiked what a short time ago was a very heavy piece of Republican artillery, by submitting a report to the Secretary of the Interior in which he says that the recent investigation conducted by Special Agent Gannet into the alleged fraud of census enumerators in South Carolina, last June, shows that the census of 1870 in that State was very defective, and that the enumeration made in June last is in every respect truthful and correct.

ATTENTION is directed to the correspondence, elsewhere published, between Col. H. H. Hadley and James A. Garfield, the former being a Republican and a personal friend of Garfield, under whom he served as a soldier in Tennesse. Hadley asks Garfield to give him a more satisfactory explanation than has yet been furnished to the public of the charges against him growing out of the Credit Mobilier bribe and the DeGolyer pavement fee of $5,000. The only answer Hadley gets is the one made in pamphlet form by Garfield to his constituents in 1874, which is simply an assertion of his assumed virtue and integrity. Lame and impotent as such a defence is, it is only one he has to make.

GRANT arrived in New York on Sunday last, from Chicago, and in a conversation is reported as saying: "I believe most firmly that if Gen. Garfield be not elected, the change would result in a suspension of business." In 1872, when Horace Greeley was a candidate against this same Grant, it was loudly proclaimed by his party organs that "a suspension of business" would swiftly follow his defeat. But he was re-elected, and in six months after his inauguration, that is to say, in September 1873, there occurred the most widespread and disastrous financial and business panic known in the history of this country, from which it never began to recover until the Democratic party gained control of the lower branch of Congress. No more conclusive answer than this could be given to Grant's impudent claim in favor of another lease of power to the Republican party.

AN interview was published in a Chicago paper last week between Grant and a preacher named Fowler, in which Grant is reported as saying some very mean, low and scurrilous things about Gen. Hancock. Since then Grant has repudiated, at least substantially so, the most of what Fowler represented him as saying, and it is useless to refer at any length to the matter until it is settled whether Fowler lied about Grant, or whether Grant is now lying in disavowing what Fowler attributed to him. It is conceded in Chicago that Fowler is a constitutional liar, and it is barely possible that in adjusting this outstanding question of veracity between Fowler and Grant, the preacher will come out second best. Be that as it may, nothing that U. S. Grant said to Fowler, or that he may say to any other derogatory to Hancock, will possess any special weight with the people of the country.

HAS James A. Garfield, or has any Republican paper in this wide country, ever yet denied the truth of Judge Black's statement in his letter to the editor of the New York *Sun*, in which he says of Garfield's acknowledgements to him (Judge B.): "*Unquestionably he* (Garfield) *agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter* (Judge Black's letter to Garfield) *plainly implies that he had not concealed, nor tried to conceal, that fact from me.*" Soon after Judge Black had written the letter to Garfield, above referred to by him, Garfield was examined under oath before the Poland committee, and then and there swore away all that he had before admitted to Judge B., by solemnly denying that he ever owned a dollar of the stock, or that he had ever received any dividends upon it. In view of the sorry predicament in which Garfield had thus placed himself, Judge Black, Garfield's warm personal friend and co-religionist, is constrained, in his letter to the *Sun*, to say of him, that he had no refuge "except in *a fundamental falsehood.*" What a merciless judgment is that pronounced by Jeremiah S. Black, and yet Garfield quietly rests under it—has never called its justice in question, and, knowing Judge Black as well as he does, it is safe to say he never will. Was there ever a Presidential candidate who occupied such a damning position before the American people?

AS THE *Herald* of this place deliberately butted its stupid head against a stone wall by publishing the forged dispatch from "John, Archbishop" of New York, two weeks after Cardinal McCloskey had pronounced it a base invention in the columns of the New York *Herald*, there is nothing startling or strange in the fact that last week it returned to its original occupation in the campaign by publishing of and concerning U. S. Senator Vance, of North Carolina, the following: "In a recent speech he declared that the South asks no bold and unfair thing when she demands her rightful compensation for homes destroyed, farms laid waste and pillaged, property stolen, and slaves released by the Yankee plunderers, who lived upon us and then refused us bounty. And it is time that the whole north should understand this." We now propose and pledge ourself to pay to John Wanamaker, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the price he may charge for the best suit of clothes he can furnish the editor of the *Herald*, provided the said editor, within three weeks from to-day, names the place where and the time when Senator Vance ever delivered a speech containing the language above attributed to him or anything approaching it. Here now is your chance, Mr. *Herald*, to either accept our offer or stop your campaign forgeries, which are as silly as they are disgusting.

THE Huntingdon *Globe* of last week pledged its word, its fortune and its sacred honor that "no less than six rebel flags have been unfurled and hung on the outer walls in this campaign thus far," and then proceeding to specify, states that one of these "six" rebel flags, was carried at the head of a Democratic demonstration at Fort Wayne, Indiana. The *Globe* copied this lie from the New York *Tribune*, and now mark how plain a tale puts the slander down:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., September 29.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: The report that a rebel flag was carried in the procession at this place yesterday is without any foundation whatever. The flag referred to by the Republicans was one carried by Morgan Harrod, of Marion township, and was the good old Stars and Stripes, only a little faded by several years of service. E. A. HACKETT,
Editor Fort Wayne *Daily Sentinel*.

The other five cases mentioned by the *Globe* are just as unfounded and rotten. In some parts of the country Republicans have been known to get up a poor imitation of a Confederate flag, pay some fellow liberally to sneak into a Democratic procession with it, and then put the telegraph in operation with an account of the "outrage." It is a small, but last desperate, effort of a dying and a doomed party.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* ought to be proud of its campaign idiotic correspondent, who calls in question Hancock's bravery on the field of Gettysburg, where he was shot from his horse while driving back the rebel invasion of his native State. The *Tribune* is also to be congratulated that through the wonderful knowledge of this same idiot it takes issue with Grant in his official report, and now for the first time puts forth the lying plea that after the first day's battle in the wilderness, Hancock at a military conference "advised a retrograde movement"—that Grant said, "Gentlemen, the army will move forward at daybreak to-morrow," and that when Lee heard of what Grant had said he exclaimed in despair, "At last the army of the Potomac has a commander!" How favored is Johnstown in having for one of its residents a genius who is now able to tell precisely what happened in the respective military camps of Grant and Lee in the spring of 1864, although he never whispered a word about it for sixteen long years. Happy *Tribune!* Fortunate Johnstown!

HANCOCK was "dared" by the New York *Tribune* and other leading Republican papers to publish his letter to General Sherman. He accepted the challenge and produced it to the complete consternation of his foes.—Then he was "dared" to put himself on record as opposed to the payment of "rebel claims," and his letter on that subject threw the Republican leaders into convulsions.—There is one thing, however, that Hancock would not "dare" to do. He would never dare to stand up and swear on the holy book, "*I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them,*" when at the very time he had in his pockets the precise sum of $329, being the balance due him after the value of the stock ($1,000) had been paid for by former dividends. It required a man of the courage of James A. Garfield to "dare" to do such a thing as that.

THE lavish and corrupt use of money in Indiana, believed to be not less than half a million of dollars, during the week preceding the election on Tuesday last, accomplished its purpose and defeated the Democratic State ticket, by probably 5,000, but as Hancock is infinitely stronger in every Northern State than his party, and from five to ten thousand stronger in Indiana than Landers, the Democratic candidate for Governor, it makes that State fair fighting ground in the contest yet to come. The vote of New Jersey and Connecticut, which are as certain for Hancock as the vote of New York, will compensate for the loss of Indiana and place his election beyond all doubt. The Republicans carried Ohio by last year's majority, and West Virginia of course went Democratic.

IT isn't worth while for the Republican papers of this district to promise the people that Gen. Campbell will take care of their interests as well as Gen. Coffroth. In the first place Campbell was in Congress and had a good opportunity to show his fellow soldiers that he cared for them. He had just as good a chance as Gen. Coffroth had. But he didn't have an idea above the national banks. There is no indication that he would do any better now, even with Gen. Coffroth's example to stimulate him. But, in the second place, the next Congress, like the present, will be Democratic in both branches, and a Republican Congressman will have little influence. It would be folly, therefore, for the people of this district to elect Gen. Campbell. They don't intend to do so. They will return the man who has shown himself the friend of the people, and who in the next Congress will have a better opportunity than ever of taking care of the interests of his constituents.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

A Dreadful Disaster.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE BY A RAILROAD COLLISION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 9.—A terrible accident occurred here to-night on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Wall's accommodation, which left here at 11.31, collided with a special train from Greensburg at Twenty-eighth street, where the riots occurred a few years ago. Both trains were filled with passengers, especially Wall's which contained several marching clubs which had participated in the Democratic demonstration here to-night. It is reported that nine passengers were killed outright and forty injured.

PITTSBURG, October 10.—The collision now appears to have been more disastrous than at first reported. Nine people were killed outright and eleven more have died since, making in all twenty deaths, while as many more are dangerously hurt, and physicians say they cannot recover. In addition to these there are a large number who are slightly injured.

The first section of the Wall's accommodation train, going east, left the Union depot here with a large number of passengers, who had come to the city to participate in the closing exercises of the Exposition and witness the Democratic demonstration. The back platform was so crowded that the headlight on the second section following could not be seen. The first section stopped at the regular station, at Twenty-eighth street, where they were delayed on account of another train which was in the next block. The second section came along at a good speed, but owing to the crowd on the back platform of the first section the signal lights were hidden from view, and, consequently, the engineer of the second section did not see the train ahead of him until he was so near it that his train could not be checked in time to prevent a collision, and the engine went crashing into the rear coach of the first section, packed with human beings. The engine buried itself to the very cab windows among the screaming, suffering men, women and children, mangling all who were in its course. The boiler head of the colliding engine was burst off by the shock, and the scalding water and steam poured over the occupants of the car as if bent on completing the horrible work that had gone before.

It is impossible to describe the fearful scene that followed. The moans of the dying and wounded and the shrieks of those who had lost their friends were frightful. Word was immediately telegraphed to the Mayor's office for assistance, and twenty-five policemen, with a full corps of physicians and wagons, were dispatched at once to the scene of the disaster, where they were soon busily employed in alleviating the sufferings of the victims and clearing away the wreck. The wounded who were unable to care for themselves were carried to the Soldiers' hospital, but a short distance from the accident.

The name of the engineer of the second locomotive is Julius Huey, and that of the fireman is Rambo. Both are residents of Pittsburg and escaped uninjured, notwithstanding they stuck to the engine when it plowed through the rear car of the other train.

Up to the present time (2 P. M.) twenty-one deaths have occurred, as follows: Edward Prenter, of Pittsburg, aged 27, scalded and died this morning; Homer Keppey, aged 20, lives at the East End, scalded; Mrs. Margaret Jacobs, of Pittsburg, aged 29, crushed and scalded; John Farley, of Pittsburg, aged 48, scalded and burned; Katie Farley, daughter of John Farley, aged 16, scalded; Miss Jessie Simcoe, of the West End, aged 16, inhalation of steam; Annie M. Schuster, of the East End, aged 22, inhalation of steam; Milton H. Edwards, son of Matthew Edwards, aged 25, scalds and inhalation; Miss Sarah Taylor, of Pittsburg, aged 22, inhalation; James O'Neil, of California, Pa., aged 30, died this morning from scalds; Charles Hetzel, of the East End, scalded; Edward Butler, baggage master, aged 21, crushed and burned; Isaac K. Love, of Edgewood, Pa., aged 17, crushed; William H. Love, brother of Isaac, aged 19, scalded and frightfully mutilated; Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, of Pittsburgh, aged 35, inhalation; Miss Rosanna Boyd, sister-in-law of Mrs. Boyd, aged 20, inhalation; David Ballenger, railroad employe, head cut from body; Samuel W. Elliot, conductor, aged 52, crushed; James McMeehan, of Dallas station, aged 60, scalded; William Lenhardt, of the East End, died from internal injuries and inhalation; Miss Emma Winneberg, aged 19, of Pittsburg, scalded.

Those dangerously injured and now in the West Pennsylvania Hospital, of whom the physicians say but few will recover, are: George Young, of the East End; Frank Kinsinger, East End; Jeff P. Myers, Frewsburg, Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Frank Defavie, East End; James Hetzel, Edgewood; H. W. Black, Swissvale; Robert Dickson, Swissvale; David Aiken, Cherry Camp, W. Va.; George Cummings, East End; James Lawrence, East End; Hugh Muldoon, Springhill, Pa.; James Dempsey, Springhill, Pa.; Wm. J. Smith, Springhill, Pa.; Annie Quinn, Shady Side; Miss Mollie Stinebaugh, East End; Miss Mattie Taylor, Edgewood; Miss Mary Dawson, East End; Mrs. J. P. Riemond, Edgewood; Miss Rose M'Cabe, East End; Miss Kate Leslie, East End.

Those injured painfully but not dangerously are: Nancy Manly, colored; Catharine Manly and Wilkinson Manly, all of Waynesburg, Pa., and Miss Bessie Remand, of Pittsburg.

1.30 A. M.—Several more deaths have occurred to-night, swelling the total number of deaths to twenty-five.

Robert Pitcairn, superintendent of the road, says that if the rules had not been disobeyed the accident would not have occurred.

GARFIELD AND REBEL CLAIMS.—The following edifying composition was recently received at Washington from a New York Republican claim agent, who writes that it is a copy of a circular just received by him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 20, 1880.
[*Confidential.*]

DEAR SIR: The letter of General Hancock in regard to the payment of claims leaves no doubt in the minds of those who know him that he will sternly carry out his views as therein announced, and that he will promptly veto any and all acts looking to such compensation as may hereafter be asked for losses incurred by citizens of the States in rebellion by the army of the United States, and also that he will urge upon Congress the repeal of any and all laws now in force making it possible for claimants to procure pay as loyal citizens.—From many of the Southern States and from a great many Democratic members of Congress have come expressions coinciding with and fully agreeing to the views expressed by General Hancock. The position occupied by General Garfield upon the subject of the payment of claims is and has been much more favorable towards claimants than that assumed by General Hancock in his letter.—You are cited to the fact that General Garfield was chairman of the committee on appropriations when the present Vice President, Hon. E. A. Wheeler, reported and had placed upon the army appropriation bill the act of July 4, under which you and your clients have received large rewards, and that this measure received the ardent support of General Garfield in a speech upon the subject; also, that General Garfield strongly urged the extension of the time of the southern claims commission upon both occasions when said extension was made. It is extremely doubtful if the last extension of such time would have been made at all if it had not been for the strong appeal made to the House by him, as you will see by referring to the record when the bill came up for consideration.—Southern claimants under the operation of the law creating the commission, as you are aware, were paid nearly $5,000,000. It is considered, in the opinion of the best-posted and thoroughly conversant attorneys here in Washington, that the interests of both claimants and attorneys will be better promoted by the election of Garfield than that of Hancock, and that continuing the Republican party in power, as the Republican party have been more favorable to the payment of all classes of claims than the Democrats. Witness, as an example, the conduct of the war claims committee, Bragg, of Wisconsin, chairman, at the last session of Congress. To accomplish this many of the attorneys here have contributed liberally, and they now ask you to aid them all in your power. Any contribution that you may see fit to make can be forwarded to your local correspondent here, with instructions as to its disposition, or sent to Hon. Edward McPherson, Secretary Republican Congressional Committee. Please be prompt and make your response as liberal as you possibly can, for the demand is urgent and the interest to be conserved is very great.

GEN. HANCOCK ON THE TARIFF.—A representative of the Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* interviewed Gen. Hancock on Friday last.—After some general conversation the reporter said:

"There is one thing, General, I desire to speak about. The tariff question is creating a good deal of talk in Paterson, particularly among the manufacturers and working classes. Now, how is that going to work?"

"That question," said the General, "cannot affect the manufacturing interests of the country in the least. My election could make no difference either one way or the other. There has to be a certain amount—millions of dollars—raised by a tariff, that can be got in no other way, and that must necessarily give protection to the manufacturing interest of the country. The election of a Democratic President or the election of a Republican President cannot interfere with or influence that in the least. The Paterson people need have no anxiety whatever that I will ever favor anything that interferes with the manufacturing or industrial interest of the country. They will have just as much protection under the Democratic Administration as under a Republican Administration. The tariff question is a local question. The same question was brought up once in my native place in Pennsylvania.—It is a matter that the General Government seldom cares to interfere with, and nothing is likely ever to be done that will interfere with the industries of the country."

AT latest accounts the deaths resulting from the terrible railroad accident in Pittsburgh on Saturday night last had been increased to forty.

Our Candidate for Auditor General.

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was appointed Assistant District Attorney in November, 1868, by Hon. Furman Sheppard, the District Attorney of the county of Philadelphia, and although he had then practised but two years at the bar, he at once assumed the prosecution of important cases, and conducted them with great credit to himself and benefit to the commonwealth. He retired from the office with his chief in 1871 on the election of William B. Mann, Esq., and resumed the general practice of his profession.

When Mr. Sheppard was again elected District Attorney in 1874, he tendered the position of Assistant District Attorney to Colonel Dechert for the second time, and this position he held until the retirement of Mr. Sheppard from the office, January 1, 1878. During this service of six years Col. Dechert was called upon to perform most responsible duties. Many important cases below the grade of homicide he conducted with great success, being opposed by the ablest lawyers of the Philadelphia bar. It would be impracticable to mention at this time even the more important cases in which the community were most interested; they would fill a volume. They are remembered by thousands of Philadelphians whose property and safety were involved, and the returns of the election in that city will, no doubt, show that his services were appreciated.

In 1877, Henry S. Hagert, Esq., who had also served as Assistant District Attorney, was elected as the successor of Mr. Sheppard, who had declined to be a candidate for re-election. It was generally believed that Col. Dechert would continue in the office under Mr. Hagert, but he preferred to devote himself to the general practice of his profession, and accordingly wrote the following letter, to which Mr. Hagert answered in the letter which is also appended:

NO. 209 SOUTH FIFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, December 26, 1877.

HENRY S. HAGERT, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* I have had the honor of holding the position of Second Assistant District Attorney during the six years that Mr. Sheppard has held the office of District Attorney. During all that time we have been pleasantly associated as his deputies.

I now wish to devote myself to a more general practice of my profession. I do not wish my name to embarrass you in your appointments, and I, therefore, request that you will not consider me as an applicant for the office of First Assistant District Attorney.

Yours Truly, ROBERT P. DECHERT.

Mr. Hagert's Letter.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1877.

ROBERT P. DECHERT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am in receipt of your letter of the 26th, in which you express your wish to devote yourself to the private practice of your profession, and request that you may not be considered an applicant for the office of First Assistant District Attorney. I cannot permit this occasion to pass by without expressing my regret at the termination of the official relation which has subsisted between us during the six years of our connection with the District Attorney's office, nor without bearing my testimony to the zeal, ability and fidelity which you have at all times displayed in the performance of your public duties, and also to the uniform kindness and courtesy which have characterized your intercourse with your associates in the office.

With the best wishes for your success in the private pursuits of your profession, and with renewed expressions of my esteem and confidence, I remain,

Yours Very Truly, HENRY S. HAGERT.

As an evidence of the high esteem of his chief, on the retirement of Col. Dechert from this office, he received the following letter from Hon. Furman Sheppard:

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1880.

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT—*My Dear Sir:* We have been associated together in the District Attorney's office for nearly six years, and now at the close of our term it is both a pleasure and a duty on my part to bear testimony to the constant ability, fidelity and uprightness with which you have discharged all your official duties. You have ever been to me a faithful and most valuable assistant. I heartily thank you for the support and aid which you have always rendered to me so promptly and efficiently, and I cannot withhold the earnest expression of my entire confidence and sincere respect.

Hoping that your professional career may continue to be as honorable as the commencement of it has been auspicious, I remain, as heretofore,

Very Truly Yours, &c.,
FURMAN SHEPPARD.

Since that time Col. Dechert has devoted himself chiefly to the civil practice of the law.

The Auditor General of the State is a most responsible officer, who is often required to interpret the law and apply it to important cases in which the State has an interest; and the legal mind and experience of the Democratic candidate well fit him for that position.

Col. Dechert was not a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Auditor General. He preferred to continue the practice of his profession, but the two divisions of the Democracy of Philadelphia, then represented in the State Convention, with entire unanimity presented his name, and thus the Convention, unsolicited, tendered to him a unanimous nomination. The voters of the Commonwealth are invited to examine the qualifications of the respective candidates for the office of Auditor General, and we are confident that the independent citizen will naturally incline to the support of our candidate.

General Garfield Judged by a Republican.

A few days after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention Mr. H. H. Hadley, an ex-soldier and a life-long Republican, wrote to General Garfield requesting information from him to refute the charges of corruption made against him in connection with the De Golyer and Credit Mobilier affairs. Gen. Garfield replied, stating his willingness to comply with the request and asking on what points Mr. Hadley desired information. A further correspondence followed, which is given herewith, and from which it will be seen that instead of furnishing a plain answer to the charges against him General Garfield sent a number of old pamphlets and extracts as his only reply:

MR. HADLEY TO GENERAL GARFIELD.

No. 21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, August 10, 1880.

Hon. James A. Garfield, Mentor, O.

DEAR SIR: Thanking you for your letter of June 26, permit me, as a life-long Republican, a soldier in the late war, who was with you at Murfreesboro, a native of Ohio, and one who desires the perpetuity of the Republican party in its original purity, to ask you a few plain questions for the satisfaction of myself and a large circle of my Republican friends.

First—Can you not make a more satisfactory answer to the charges brought against you in the "De Golyer matter" than has so far been made public?

Second—Can you not make a more satisfactory refutation of the charges of perjury against you in the Oakes Ames controversy, or refer me to some reliable source for the same?

Third—Please do me the favor to state before which bar you were admitted as a lawyer, and the date.

These questions entering largely into the present campaign, I claim the right, as an American citizen, a voter, a soldier through the war, a native of your own State and an earnest and conscientious Republican, to a candid and early answer.

Awaiting your reply, yours, respectfully,
H. H. HADLEY.

GENERAL GARFIELD TO MR. HADLEY.

MENTOR, O., August 12, 1880.

Mr. H. H. Hadley, 21 Park Row, New York.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your letter of August 10 I send some documents which I think answer your inquiries. Won't you please read them carefully and let me have your opinion in regard to their merits in answering the charges made against me? Very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

MR. HADLEY TO GENERAL GARFIELD.

No. 21 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, September 18, 1880.

Hon. J. A. Garfield.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your favor of 12th came safely, and was carefully read. The documents referred to also reached me in due course. Please accept my thanks. You ask my opinion "in regard to their merits in answering the charges against you." Part of the papers I had seen before, but I have reread them, and studied them all with the view of digesting your defense.

I am disappointed with the answer and refutation for which I had waited so long. One of the objections to your defense is, that you simply review the old matter and the old testimony from your standpoint. If a man is tried for a crime and is found guilty by a jury of his friends, and afterwards appeals to a higher court, or to the people, he is expected to produce new evidence and new arguments, and in the presence of his accuser. You have done neither. You waited until your accuser—Mr. Ames—was dead, and then simply submitted your own individual arguments and imperfect explanations, ex parte, to your constituents and others, many of whom have forgotten the points as originally brought out at Washington, and after covering forty-eight closely printed columns with your explanation, you close by saying: "In conclusion, the whole of this controversy is a simple matter of veracity between me and Oakes Ames." Now that leaves the case just where it was before you began to explain. In the spring of 1873 the Poland committee examined many creditable witnesses, and after hearing your sworn testimony and that of Mr. Ames declared you guilty.

In the De Golyer matter your defense is also weak. You have not satisfactorily accounted for that $5,000. You state that you "would at least have had too much respect for your own ambition to have done such a thing." You certainly know others who also had respect for their ambition and risked being caught in crime, who fell. Again, you fall back on your naked statement that you "did not know there was any ring," you "did not know there was a scheme," you "were not aware of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Pacific Railroad," &c. Now, it seems to me, that as a member of Congress, it was your duty to know. If a gentleman of your broad experience in Congressional matters did not even suspect these men, what protection can the people rely upon from you against schemers and thieves should you be elected President? I was in hopes you could have made a better defense, but in my humble opinion it will not do. Respectfully yours, H. H. HADLEY.

"GENERAL GARFIELD sees no occasion for writing a letter to assure the country that he is opposed to the payment of rebel claims, and that, if elected, he would veto any bill passed by Congress for such a purpose."—*N.Y. Independent*

General Hancock "sees no occasion for writing a letter to assure the country" that he is guiltless of any crime in receiving from Mr. Ames a check for $329, and that he is not guilty of turpitude in receiving from the principals of a paving contract a check for $5,000.—*N. Y. World.*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Apples are eight cents a bushel in Lycoming county.

—Gus Wilkins was arrested at Washington, N. C., Friday, for the murder of his 10-year-old son.

—Garfield had better resign and run for Congress, as he used to when the fighting grew warm.

—George Lowry and David Thomas were lynched for rape in Nelson county, Va., a few days ago.

—James Gallony killed Frank Bossman on Friday at Yaphank, L. I. Both were lunatics in the almshouse.

—More than half of the 1,500 head of cattle in the sheds of Miller's distillery at Sterling, Ill., were burned to death on Saturday.

—Reports from Omaha state that a heavy storm west of that point has prostrated all the wires between Omaha and the North Platte.

—Luse Weiss, aged 15 years, hanged himself at Baltimore on Sunday. His father had whipped him shortly before the hanging occurred.

—Three dead bodies were discovered Friday on the shore of the Mississippi, in Pike county, Ill. One was a man named Sellers and the other were two women named Baker.

—C. F. Parker, an old bachelor of Union City, has eloped with Mrs. F. R. Damma, of Lincolnville, Crawford county, who has left five small children. Damma woman of that kind.

—August Berman, 42 years was murdered on the outskirts of Rochester, N. Y. His skull was fractured and his neck and face badly cut. It is supposed his wife committed the deed.

—An amateur cornet player, not being allowed to practice in his residence, at Bloomington, Ill., shut himself up in the stable. He had not blown many notes before a horse kicked him to death.

—Two men were smothered to death by blowing out the gas in a hotel in Stroudsburg last week, instead of turning it off. The landlord showed and instructed the men how to put out the light before they retired.

—A charivari party at Monroe, Wis., says the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, was met by S. Burkey, the bridegroom, with a shotgun, and a sixteen-year-old boy named Mulhern was killed. Burkey will spend his honeymoon in jail.

—A prize was offered at La Porte (Ind.) fair for the mother presenting the largest number of children. Mrs. John Line took the premium with nine, the ninth being born on the grounds a few hours before the award was made.

—The official report of the losses by the railroad riots of July, 1877, at Pittsburgh, foot up the enormous sum of $2,310,140 which, with accrued interest, makes $2,645,140. These claims are finally compromised for $1,000,000.

—A man named Werner, of Edenburg, Butler county, became angered at his daughter at the breakfast table a few days ago and hurled a butcher knife at her. The knife struck the girl in the forehead, inflicting a terrible wound.

—Dan Gardner, the circus clown, and father-in-law of the late famous actor, Edwin Adams, died of paralysis at Atlantic city on Friday. He was 64 years old, the senior of the clowns and began stage life as a comic songster.

—An angry tramp at New Albany, Ind., fired a pistol at a woman, and hit the baby which she carried in her arms. The child was only slightly hurt; but the mother, though not wounded, died of prostration caused by the fright.

—Near the town of Bisbee, Arizona, on Tuesday of last week, a man named Dodson attempted to assault a young lady, and being foiled killed her brother and wounded the girl herself. A party at the latest accounts was in pursuit of him.

—Burke stole into a house at Menominee, Mich., in the night, to kill his enemy with an axe. Going to the bed where the intended victim usually slept, he chopped the man who lay there to death; but this proved to be his own most intimate friend.

—A young man named Sellers, living with a family named Baker, six miles from New Canton, Ill., on Thursday evening last proposed marriage to a 15-year-old daughter of his employer, and, being refused, shot the dog, the girl, the mother and then himself.

—General Hancock says that he had only one application for office as yet, and that was from a man who wished to go as minister to Corea. He had understood that every white man on landing there, had his head taken, and he desired the operation performed on himself.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company is now selling, and will continue selling until the 20th of October, excursion tickets to Baltimore to those wishing to witness the sesqui-centennial ceremonies at the low rate of $5.00 from Altoona, and return. Tickets are good to return until the 23d.

—Colonel Ben Brownfield, Fayette county's centenarian, who lived near Uniontown, died on Thursday. He was 101 years old. He had been a Democrat all his life, and only a few days ago participated at a meeting in Monroe. He was very anxious to live long enough to vote for Hancock.

—During a Democratic procession in Bethlehem on Wednesday night of last week a torch exploded and the flames ignited a package of fireworks which was fastened by a belt to the person of Edward Bitter, a boy. The rockets exploded, and the boy was painfully burned about the abdomen.

—By the burning of the cattle sheds of Miller's distillery, at Sterling, Ill., on Saturday, over 11,000 cattle perished—a frightful scene. The loss of Isaac Waixel, of Chicago who owned the cattle, is $40,000, while the loss in sheds and hay is $10,000. The only insurance was $5,000 on the sheds.

—Garfield was a great soldier. He was in the army just twenty-eight months, and in that time was on leave of absence thirteen months. While his division was fighting he was stumping his State for Congress, and the roll reported him "absent on account of sickness." This is his war record.

—Mary Sigman is insignificantly small in stature, has a pale, expressionless face, and is in no wise handsome. Yet, during her ten years' residence at Roundstone, Ky., seven men have lost their lives on her account, by suicide and murder. The last tragedy in which she figured was a mortal combat between two rival admirers.

—Another horrible mine disaster has occured—this time in Germany. Fifty laborers were suffocated in a foul hole near Kattowitz, on the 6th of the present month. These mine disasters will continue to occur until the miners hang a few of the masters occasionally. The average mine owner values human life altogether too cheaply.

—Irwin Luster, a stalwart railroad laborer, and the first of the quintet to be tried for the murder of Robert Bryson at Agnew, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, has been convicted of manslaughter. Bryson had taken a bunch of grapes, and the railroad men drove him into the river, where they forced him to remain until he died.

—Among the prominent Rhode Island Republicans who have declared for Hancock are ex-United States Senator Sprague, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sysson and Colonel Samuel R. Honey, of Newport. Colonel Honey writes that Hancock will be the first Democrat he ever voted for, but that it is time to fight against the sectionalism of the Republican party.

—Miss Alice Skirr, who was one of the beauties of Laurinberg, N. Y., had been engaged for some time to Rev. John Easterling, a young clergyman of the place. He recently determined to go to China as a missionary. The young lady refused to go with him, whereupon he said that he would go without her. His decision has caused her to become a raving maniac.

—A horned snake is kept as a curiosity by H. C. Gregory, at his residence at Mansboro, Va. It is about three feet long and has a horn on the end of the tail, about one and a half inches in length, a little bent and resembling very much the spur of a rooster. The snake uses the horn as a weapon, which is said to be very deadly. Even trees are said to have been killed by its blow.

—A young man named John Buck stepped on a loose board in a hay-mow, immediately over a threshing machine in full operation at Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, on Thursday afternoon of last week, and the board uptilting he fell through to the platform feeder and was caught and had one of his legs torn off by the thresher. So terrible were his injuries that he died the same evening.

—The Greensboro (Ga.) *Patriot* says that a buzzard with a bell on may be seen frequently, almost daily, in the neighborhood of New Garden. How it got the bell on is among the things unaccounted for. Some time ago a lamb with a bell on was killed by a dog. It is supposed that the buzzard dined on the lamb and in some way got fast in the strap on which the bell was and has continued to carry it since.

—The McConnellsburg *Democrat* says that two children belonging to a family named Straitiff were burned to death about four miles from London a few days ago. It seems that the mother of the children left the house for a time, leaving the children alone in the building. From some cause the house took fire and when the mother returned it was in ashes, the little ones having been consumed in the flames.

—John Farrell, of West Chester, claims to have a potato vine which yielded no less than 46 potatoes this season. He says he saw it growing in rough ground and let it remain there, and when he dug it up he was as much surprised to see the turnout as if he had been suddenly elevated by the kick of a mule. The forty-six potatoes weighed sixteen pounds. So says the *Jeffersonian*.

—Rev. Mr. Petry, residing near Stamford, Ky., was holding a protracted meeting a few days since at Rock Castle, and went to the house of one of the brethren to spend the night. He had hardly got seated before a hen flew into the house and attempted to alight on a rifle that hung on the wall. The weapon tipped over, and, falling on the lock, was discharged, the ball taking effect in the thigh of the preacher, causing lockjaw, from which he died in less than a week after.

—There was an accident on the New York and New England Railroad at Hope River, near Willimantic, on Friday night, caused by a collision between the passenger accommodation train, leaving Hartford and an extra freight train going west from Willimantic. The wreck was a bad one. Engineers Kenyon and Flood and firemen Forsyth and Hurley were killed, and conductor Aldrich of the freight train badly injured and probably will die. The conductor of the freight train is said to be to blame for the accident, as he should have held his train at Willimantic for the passenger train to pass.

—One of the lady guests at the Chotean House, says the Benton (M. T.) *Record*, is the heroine of a first-class snake story. While horseback riding with a female friend the latter encountered a huge rattlesnake, which caused her horse to stop suddenly and refuse to proceed further in the direction of the reptile. The lady, however, dismounted, and without waiting to procure a stick or other weapon she boldly approached his snakeship, grasped him by the tail and pounded the life out of him before he had time to make an effort in his own defense. The snake was over three feet long and sported twelve rattles. The story seems tough, but the lady who first encountered the snake vouches for the facts, and the heroine has the reptile to show for her exploits.

THE TARIFF QUESTION SETTLED.—The Democrats, who now control both houses of Congress, have resolved that the tariff question shall no longer be a foot-ball in politics. In December last, Eaton, of Connecticut, introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the formation of a commission of nine experts, by whom all matters relating to the tariff on all articles shall be decided, and every member of the United States Senate voted in its favor. The bill is now on the table of the speaker of the House, and will be the first one to be taken up in December next. The speaker (Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania) and all the Democratic members are in favor of its passage. Read the remarks of the author of the bill made a few days ago, in a public speech:

"There is not a member, from (General Hardey) up or down, not one from New England, that won't vote for that bill when it comes up in the House; not one. They dare not vote any other way. I want to tell you why they dare not do it. Because all the manufacturing interests of Connecticut have decided themselves in favor of that bill; that is the reason. *Because I hold in my hand, as the author of the bill, the petition of all the iron interests of the United States, the whole of them—the petition of all the cotton spinners of the United States, the whole of them—asking for the passage of the bill.* There came into my hands, sir, one petition signed by men all over New England, representing a body of men who consume 1,500,000 bales of cotton; representing men who employed $300,000,000 capital; who employed 300,000 hands and gave bread and meat to 2,000,000 people. It is simply knavish to say that the Democratic party is against the interests of New England and the country. When a man makes a charge of that character against the party to which I am attached, when all the industrial interests have begged me to assist in the passage of this bill, I say it is knavish to charge that the Democratic party is opposed to the manufacturing interests of the country."

ONE of the Philadelphia white lead manufacturers posted up a notice that if Hancock were elected he would reduce his laborers' wages to 60 cents a day. That sort of bull-dozing is making votes every day—for Hancock. When a party which has been for years harping on intimidation at the South and obstruction of the franchise shows its teeth to Northern workmen so plainly as this they need not expect that it will not be resented. Such an announcement as the above is the device of a scoundrel for whom people would have much more respect if he would go into the political shambles and buy votes for Garfield like the Hog drovers and Bull-ringers, who run Lancaster county Republicanism buy and sell its voters at the primaries.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE Cross of the Legion of Dishonor is thus constructed by the Erie *Herald*:

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
OLD RIP
LONG CUT SMOKING TOBACCO
Is mild, moist, fragrant and sweet. Smokes cool, and **goes twice as far** as granulated tobacco.
ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers, Richmond, Va.

TO ADVERTISERS.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

An advertiser who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $250 of it in this List, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year than ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST.
IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.
IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

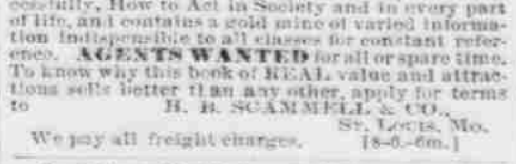
The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the only paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single States range from $2 to $80. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is **$625**. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are **$2,980.14**. The list includes **952** newspapers, of which **187** are issued **DAILY** and **765 WEEKLY**. They are located in **788** different cities and towns, of which **26** are State Capitals, **363** places of over **5,000** population, and **468** County Seats. For copy of List and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

10 CENTS TO JAN. 1.
The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will enable readers to become acquainted with the cheapest metropolitan weekly in the U.S. Independent in politics, all the news, correct market reports, six completed stories in every issue. A favorite family paper. **Send 10 cents** (silver) **at once** and get it until Jan. 1, 1881. **Eleven** trial subscriptions for $1.00. Regular price is 75 cts. a year. Address **Victor F. Lawson, Publisher Weekly News, Chicago, Ill.**

Guide to Success,
WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS —AND— SOCIETY!
Is **BY FAR** the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells both sexes completely **HOW TO DO EVERYTHING** in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. **AGENTS WANTED** for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
We pay all freight charges. [8-6.-6m.]

Our Catalogue of Band Instruments, 160 Engravings of Suits, Caps, Belts, Pompons, Pouches, Drum-Majors' Outfits, Hats, Epaulets, Lamps, Stands, Outfits, Hints on Organizing and Conducting Bands, 56 pages of Valuable Information for Musicians, Mailed free.



McCosh's Guide for Amateur Bands, and Putnam's Drum-Majors' Tactics, a book of 20 pages, mailed for 10 cents.
LYON & HEALY, Monroe and State Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Duff's College!
The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
For circulars address: F. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1880.-3m.

$1 Full particulars and specimen free. FOR F. TRIFET, 27 School St., Boston, Mass. 50c.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

Look! Look! See! See!
JUST RECEIVED:
A LARGE AND NOBBY LINE OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Also, a Full Stock of
CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
IN ENDLESS VARIETY. OUR LINE OF
OVERCOATS
CANNOT BE BEATEN FOR QUALITY, MAKE-UP AND PRICE.
We have also received a large and complete line of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Hats, Caps, Umbrellas,
Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.
—AT THE—
Young America Clothing House,
Corner 11th Avenue and 11th Street,
OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,
ALTOONA, PA.,
N. B.—Do not fail to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are acknowledged to be the cheapest house in Blair county. [Sept. 24, 1880.-tf.]

STILL LATER AND BETTER!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!
While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hoping being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS
AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.
Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of
DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.
Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock
BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,
which will be sold at the remarkably low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the
BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.
☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kinds of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones, I remain as ever,
N. J. FREIDHOFF.
High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

NOW the LOUD WELKIN RINGS
WITH THE NEWS THAT IT BRINGS
OF SOME VERY GOOD THINGS
FOR THE FOLKS OF CHEST SPRINGS.
In other words, and to be more explicit, there is great rejoicing among the people of Northern Cambria at the opening in Chest Springs, at what is known as the "Old Pump Corner," or Douglass Property, of a
New Store by S. B. Corn & Co.,
Which every farmer and resident in the neighborhood should patronize, as the proprietors are determined to sell at the lowest Altoona prices for either cash or country produce. They will keep a
GOOD STOCK OF VARIOUS KIND OF GOODS
For ladies, gents and children, and can obtain from their store in Altoona at short notice any style or quality of Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., that may be desired. One Room has been fitted up and filled exclusively with
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY
FOR MEN AND BOYS, AS WELL AS A FULL LINE OF
SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &c., &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children.
WHILE THE OTHER ROOM IS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO
LADIES' GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
Embracing everything in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, such as Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for ladies and children, Ribbons, Ruches, Notions, &c., &c.
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL
Is hereby extended to young and old, rich and poor, grave and gay, all of whom will be accommodated with the best bargains ever offered in Northern Cambria, no matter whether they bring the stuff or come prepared to exchange wool, hides, chickens, butter, eggs, or other desirable produce, at the highest market rates, for first-class merchandise at the lowest Altoona city prices.
REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE:
CORN & CO.'S BRANCH STORE,
Chest Springs, Cambria Co. Pa
S. B. CORN & CO., Proprietors. - - S. M. DOUGLASS, Salesman.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 & 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
—ALWAYS HAVE THE—
Largest and Cheapest Stock of
Dry and Dress Goods,
NOTIONS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, ETC.,
to be found in Cambria or adjoining counties. ☞ Forget not the street and numbers and fail not to call, buy and be happy.

GEO. W. YEAGER,
—CASH DEALER IN ALL KIND OF—
HEATING and COOKING STOVES
—AND MANUFACTURER OF—
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.
1402 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
☞ CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY. Roofing, Spouting and Repairing of all kind promptly and satisfactorily attended to. [10-24,'79.-tf.]

KIDNEY DISEASES, CONSTIPATION AND PILES.
are quickly and surely cured by the use of KIDNEY-WORT. This new and wonderful remedy which is having such an immense sale in all parts of the country, works on natural principles. It restores strength and tone to the diseased organs, and through them cleanses the system of accumulated and poisonous humors. Kidney diseases of thirty years standing have been cured, also Piles, Constipation, Rheumatism, &c., which have distressed the victims for years. We have volumes of testimony of its wonderful curative power. No longer use Alcoholic Bitters, which do more harm than good, or drastic pills, but use nature's remedy, KIDNEY-WORT, and health will be quickly regained. Get it of your Druggist. Price, $1. (Will send post paid.) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [12-21.'79.-tf.]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - - OCT. 15, 1880.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—[illegible] patterns please penniless people prodigiously.

—Diphtheria caused the death of four children in Johnstown on Saturday last.

—What is it that men call for when they have a lame horse? Kendall's Spavin Cure.

—Our townsman Mr. John Garman succeeded in killing two raccoons Monday night.

—Seven accidents, more or less serious, occurred in and about Johnstown on Tuesday.

—The list of causes for argument at Argument Court to be held on the 28th instant was issued last Monday.

—It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness, and sick headache are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."

—Centre street near High was the scenter of distraction for several hours Wednesday afternoon and evening. Polecat.

—Ladies should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor is a superior and economical dressing. It has become an indispensable article for the toilet.

—Two children, and the only two, of Mr. Wm. Streval, of Kernville (Johnstown), have died of diphtheria within a week of each other.

—Wall's accommodation No. 5 struck and instantly killed a man named John Taylor, aged about 38 years, at Brinton station, on Monday last.

—J. W. Gates, of Clover Creek, Blair county, claims to have picked ripe apples the other day from among a number of apple blossoms on the same tree.

—These are the days when the man with the shot gun goes out hunting and gets back with a bad cold. Then Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup takes the place of the gun every time.

—Wm. Metler, of Morrellville, this county, fell from the second story of a new house in Prospect borough, on Tuesday last, and sustained injuries which are likely to cause death.

—Life is full of sorrows and disappointments, but the most sanguine hopes of all those who try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are always realized. It never disappoints.—Price 25 cents.

—A sorrel horse owned by Mr. Ephraim Hays, of Woodvale, near Johnstown, was stolen from his stable on last Thursday afternoon, during the absence of that gentleman in Pittsburgh.

—A Hollidaysburger named Nelson P. [illegible] was arrested the other day and gave bail for his appearance at the January term of Court to answer the charge of illegally practising dentistry.

—Time, 1 a. m. Wednesday morning: "My son," said he, "it's all right, I've been down getting th' returns. There's no ush'n raisin' a row. 'Taint my fault. What you want 's earlier returns."

—A fine buck which netted one hundred and twenty-five pounds of clean meat was shot in Summerhill township, about one and a half miles below O'Hara's mill, on Friday last, by Mr. Michael Braniff.

—A polecat was unearthed and killed beneath the floor of Heist's saloon on last Wednesday afternoon, and for several hours thereafter, as most folks are aware, the scent of the skunk was borne on the air.

—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of what the venerable Father Bradley, of Newry, calls a brief sketch of his missionary life, and shall publish the same with pleasure as soon as space permits.

—A Hancock and English pole raising and mass meeting will be held at St. Boniface, in Elder township, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon. Everybody is invited and everybody that can do so should attend.

—Mr. Tom McNamara's valuable dog "Dan" breathed his last some time during Sunday night. It is thought he was poisoned, though what special reason there was for the dastardly act cannot be conjectured.

—Don't put away those capes and torches, because the rooster's tail has flopped and fell. [illegible] for Hancock onward marches, notwithstanding it seems just now to have [illegible] to keep it up lively for the other fellows.

—A freight conductor named J. C. McElhatten lost his right arm near the elbow caught and badly crushed between the deadwoods of two cars he was coupling at the Sixth street crossing, Altoona, on Thursday evening last.

—At 1 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday of next week, R. [illegible] Kinkead, Esq., administrator of [illegible] W. Osman, dec'd, will offer for sale at the late residence of said decedent, in this place, a lot of household goods and various other articles. See posters.

—An old soldier named John *alias* Dixey [illegible], of North Woodbury township, Blair county, was knocked down and robbed of [illegible] dollars at the east end of the Gaysport bridge, Hollidaysburg, shortly after dark on Wednesday night of last week.

—We notice by an exchange that the Ebensburg firm of Davis Bro.'s have this year [illegible] two million feet of lumber, and add [illegible] that their steam-mill will [illegible] the same quantity before being removed from its present location.

—What the Altoona *Call* of Friday last [illegible] the Cambria *Herald* with saying [illegible] of the Bell's Gap Railroad [illegible] been sent if we mistake not was [illegible] word for word, to the FREEMAN by [illegible] just one week previous.

—We tender our sincere sympathies to our [illegible] friends Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rhody, [illegible] township, on the loss of their two [illegible] little daughters, Maggie and An[illegible], notice of whose deaths by diphtheria [illegible] found in our obituary department.

—A sixteen-year-old girl hailing from Indiana county was brought here Thursday and committed to jail to await trial for stealing about one hundred dollars in money from Mr. Jacob Murphy, of Richland township, all but two dollars of which was subsequently recovered.

—Thomas Broderick, a young man accused of horse stealing, and Samuel Daily, charged with throwing a stone at a Republican procession in Johnstown last Saturday night, striking and injuring a man named Jordon, were both brought here from that place and committed to jail on Wednesday last.

—We have it from reliable authority that there is no truth whatever in the report, gleaned from the Altoona papers last week, about a valuable horse owned by Mr. Jacob [illegible], of St. Augustine, having been bitten by a rattlesnake and dying soon after. We thought the story was a little out of season.

—On Saturday afternoon last, at the Court House, a dwelling-house and two and one-quarter acres of ground located in the West Ward were sold at public sale to Mr. John L. [illegible] for $300. It was part of the estate of Wm. Kittell, Esq., deceased, and, though located on the confines of town, was knocked down at a remarkably low figure.

—Mr. W. H. Jackman, of Allegheny City, who with other P. R. R. employes was engaged on Tuesday last in repairing the bridge at Mineral Point, this county, accidentally struck himself on the calf of the leg with the blade of an adze, cutting an ugly gash and severing one of the arteries. The injured man went home to recruit.

—The Republicans of this place have organized a glee club, under the leadership of Mr. William Gittings. It is composed about equally of the two sexes, and, though the music they render is enjoyable, it is only [illegible] wasted on the desert air. Hancock [illegible] elected, Tuesday's results to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A well known and prominent Republican of Gallitzin township woke up the other morning to find the cabalistic figures, "$329," chalked upon the soles of his boots, but whether [illegible] the figures to an extent sufficient to induce him to vote for the man whose record made such a practical joke possible and pointed, is a question about which some doubts are expressed.

—Quite a number of persons who during the summer were employed on the stonework of the new Court House have recently taken their departure to their respective homes. We were sorry to see them go, for they, as well as those who remain behind, are genial as well as industrious and gentlemanly young men, and there is always room for such in our midst.

—None of the gentlemen from a distance billed to speak before the Garfield Club of this place last Saturday evening put in an appearance. It was a great disappointment to many, candidates Campbell and Boggs especially being missed. Those two were supposed to know whether the bar'l would empty some of its contents into northern Cambria, and when.

—With a smile that is cheery, and an eye far from bleary, our good friend Doctor [illegible], could tell you how near he comes to being one of the happiest men in town. It is of the feminine persuasion, and hence the honored name of Hancock, which otherwise would have fitted the case exactly, must of necessity take a back seat. Mother and child doing well; father convalescent.

—Dr. Ferd. Todd, of Houtzdale, dropped in on us long enough yesterday to pay his subscription and inform us of his intention to betake himself to Texas, where he will join his friend Dr. James Humphreys, formerly of Summitville, who has a big ranche, lots of sheep and a paying practice, and with whom he may conclude to link his fortunes. May good luck attend the Doctor, and may an occasional letter from him grace the columns of the FREEMAN.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that instead of there being any abatement in the malignant diphtheria now desolating that place, the disease is still spreading, and there is just cause for alarm and precaution.

—We were told a few days ago that a hen belonging to a prominent Greenbacker who resides in the southern part of the county laid an egg one day last month with the figures "329" plainly visible on the most prominent end of it. The owner's wife at first insisted upon killing the chicken, but after fully discussing the wonderful phenomenon, it was decided to spare the hen's life and to christen her "Garfield."

—Mr. Fos. Lloyd, our new telegraph manager, is starting out well. Last Sunday morning he procured a brief but accurate account of the railroad horror at Pittsburg the preceding night, and bulletined the same in a conspicuous position in the window of his office. It was read by hundreds, and the fearful loss of human life was the theme of nearly every tongue, to the almost total exclusion of church topics.

—Samuel Daily, who claims Washington City as his home, has got himself into trouble, as it is right and proper he should, for throwing a stone at the Republican procession in Johnstown, on Saturday evening last, and striking Mr. George Jordan on the left temple, inflicting a painful wound; and as he failed to find bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at Court, he will likely be, if he hasn't yet been, brought to jail.

—Miss Rose McCabe, a daughter of Mr. John McCabe, formerly of Cambria borough, but now of Braddock, was among the victims of the terrible railroad slaughter on Saturday night last, her injuries being of such a nature as to cause death two days after. A Johnstown lady named Wakefield was also reported among the dead, but it has since been ascertained that no person of that name from Johnstown or elsewhere was on the fated train.

—On Monday next, Messrs. Flinn Brothers, of Janesville, Clearfield county, will commence a log job on the Frank Moran and Wm. Tomlinson tracts, in Clearfield township, near St. Augustine, this county, and as they intend to cut all the available timber thereon, aggregating, it is said, from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 feet, during the coming winter, there is no question but what the township will come out next Spring more of a Clearfield than ever.

—The Altoona papers are making much ado about the presentation the other day by the Hope Fire Company of Harrisburg of a horn to the Steam Fire Engine Company (P. R. R.) of that city, and also about a similar presentation made to the Good Will Hose Company of Hollidaysburg; and yet we have heard it said, and no doubt it is true, that "horns" are presented to people at the drinking saloons in this place every day in the week, and not the least bit of fuss is made about it.

—Our young friend and patron, Mr. John Ricketts, of Reade township, writes to say that while in attendance last week at the Westmoreland county fair he purchased several head of long-wooled Cotswald sheep, for which he paid a big price, and expects in a few years to be able to furnish his neighbors with the best wool-producing sheep ever raised in Cambria county. Mr. Ricketts devotes a great deal of attention to raising stock of this kind, and seldom has a smaller flock than fifty head.

—On Tuesday night of last week, Enos Cummings, a Westmoreland county farmer, was confronted by a footpad with a drawn pistol while riding alone near Logan's Ferry, and the demand was made for his money or his life. Mr. Cummings threw his well-filled pocket-book into the darkness and dismounted. The highwayman searched the farmer's pockets and finding no money put up his pistol and jogged down the road. On the following day Mr. Cummings returned to the spot and found his money.

—Chairman McMullen has called a meeting at Chest Springs on Saturday evening of next week, as we learn from our friend Frank Cramer, a member of the Democratic County Committee, but up to present writing we have no knowledge as to who the speakers will be, though good ones will no doubt be secured for the occasion. Chest Springs and vicinity can trot out as large a meeting as any district in the county, and it is to be hoped that the Democrats will not forget to do the trotting on this occasion.

—The Ebensburg correspondent of the Johnstown *Tribune* draws on his depraved imagination very largely when he intimates that the FREEMAN would very likely have blamed the Republicans for despoiling "that nicely-chiseled block of Ohio stone" had not the perpetrator "been discovered in the person of a boy so young as to probably be irresponsible for the commission of the bad act." Such ravings come with ill grace from anybody but a fool or a knave, and we prefer to believe that the writer in question don't belong to either of those classes.

—Thomas D. Smith died in Philadelphia, on Monday last, in the 69th year of his age. He was a brother of Dr. William A. Smith, a well known former citizen of this place, but for many years past a resident of Philadelphia. The deceased was a lawyer, and between 1840 and 1867 had been a clerk in the Orphans' Court, clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and Deputy Sheriff under five Sheriffs of Philadelphia. During the last eight or ten years he has practiced his profession. He was a man of high moral character and was universally esteemed and respected.

—We had a very enjoyable visit Thursday morning from Messrs. Wm. R. Teller, of the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, and Richard J. Hughes, of South Fork, two well known and exceedingly sociable gentlemen. What made the visit still more agreeable is that both parties subscribed for the FREEMAN and paid six months in advance. The vote of our Bellefonte friend, it is pleasant to note, is always a Teller for the Democratic cause, but we regret to say that the other gentleman Hughes to the Republican line at every stroke. More's the pity for the hewer.

—The second street parade of the Ebensburg Garfield and Arthur Club was the order on Saturday evening last. About one hundred and sixty torches were in the procession, a large number of them being borne by youths of very tender years. Subsequently addresses were delivered in the Court House by Alvin Evans, Esq., A. V. Barker, Esq., and Mr. Samuel Patterson. Chaplain Davis either wasn't present or wasn't called on. The demonstration was a very creditable one, but that there was a lack of enthusiasm about everything connected with it cannot be denied.

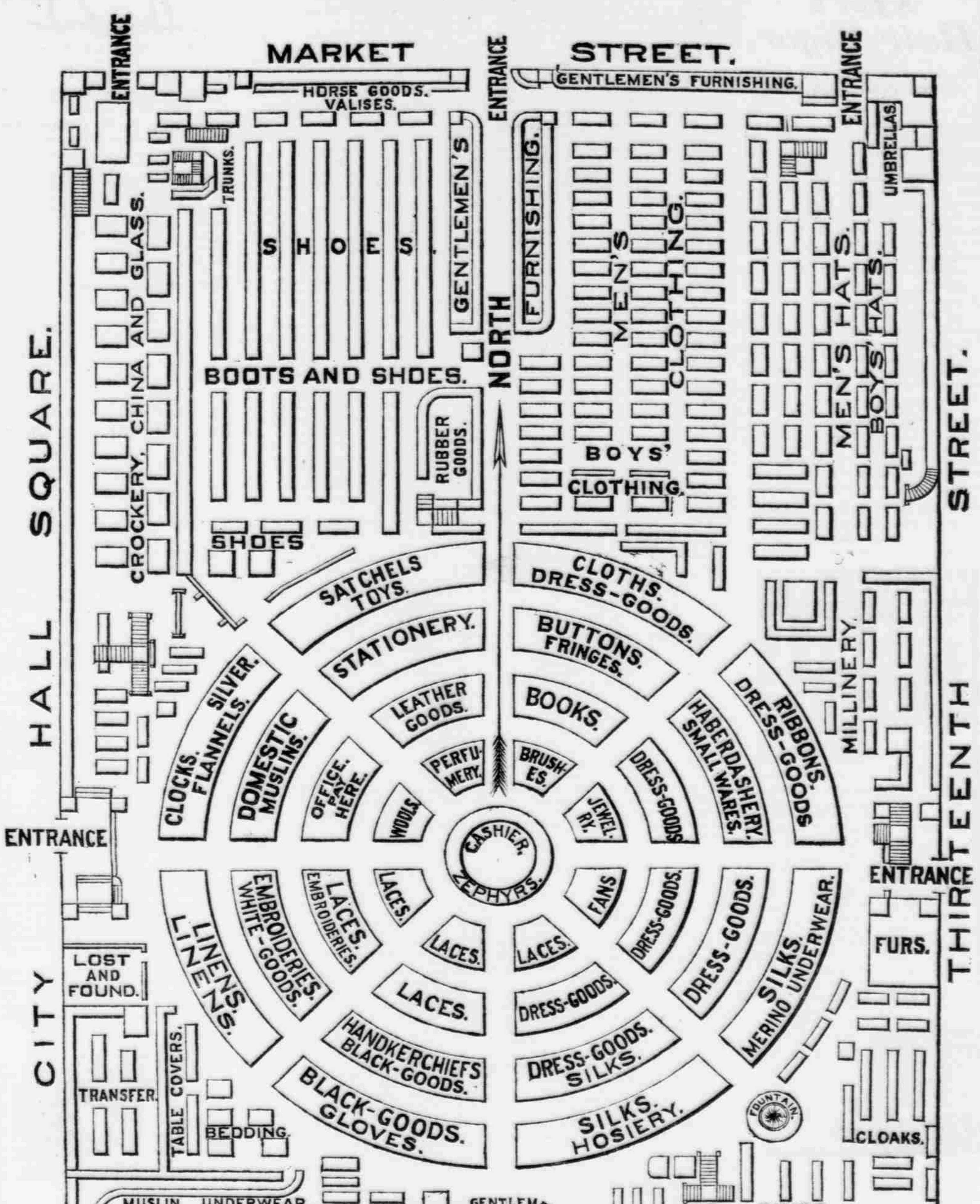
—Messrs. John Flinn, of Janesville, who gladdened our heart by subscribing for the FREEMAN and paying in advance, and Frank Bulger, of Houtzdale, two of the best Democrats and most genial gentlemen Clearfield county can lay claim to, were in town Tuesday night and part of Wednesday, and we only regret that the election news was not of a nature to cheer them on their homeward trip overland. They left us full of hope, however, for the November battle, when we are bound to get the Bulge-r something else on the Rads, if a firm determination on part of the Democrats in general, and of our two friends in particular, to pick their Flinn-ts and fire again, is any omen of success.

—It is the general impression in this community that the man who used language more expressive than polite, and made a public exhibition of his indignity, because some mischievous wag chalked the suggestive figures "329" on the front door of his business establishment, would have saved his own credit and prevented a very disgraceful scene on one of our principal streets if he had accepted the situation in the same spirit as did others of our citizens. That he didn't do so, however, was no excuse for the subsequent indignity put upon him by smearing his door and door-step with filth, and the dirty whelp who committed this latter outrage richly deserves to be severely dealt with.

—It is not often that two successive years bring with them a full crop each of apples. But last year the yield was so great that at least one-half could not be saved, while every indication points to a like state of affairs this Fall. Indeed, so heavy is the crop, and consequently so cheap, that apples are a drug in the market. The best varieties, brought to one's door, may be bought for from twenty to twenty-five cents a bushel, while the run of an orchard picked by the purchaser is gladly afforded at ten cents a bushel. Mr. Martin Sanders has two farms a couple of miles southeast of Ebensburg, with an orchard on each. He says his yield of apples will be three thousand bushels. A cider-press is being constructed on the farm of Mrs. David Powell, a half-dozen miles north of town, which, when completed, will squeeze enough juice out of one thousand bushels of apples to make one hundred barrels of cider. Cider, by the way, sells for $1.50 per barrel.

—The Altoona *Tribune* is entirely too hasty in jumping at conclusions. We did not call it a "liar" by a long shot, but we did say, and here repeat it, that when the *Tribune* predicts 1,500 majority for the Republican candidate for State Senator in the old District Court territory of this county, it either figures very extensively and very erroneously on the ability of the Cambria Iron Co. to intimidate its Democratic employes, or else it is guilty of wilful and premeditated lying. If the *Tribune* has seen fit to accept the latter theory it is certainly not our fault. How it could have done otherwise, however, is not so easy to see, as the editor of that paper is too intelligent not to know that Harry Boggs cannot possibly get anything like the majority it predicts for him even if the Cambria Iron Co., as it no doubt will, uses all the bulldozing powers it possesses to secure such a result. Hence it is not the FREEMAN that has charged, but the *Tribune* that has admitted, the [illegible] or hard impeachment of being a "liar."

GROUND PLAN OF
JOHN WANAMAKER'S STORE.



THE STORE AND THE TRADE.

A study of this ground plan, incomplete as it is, will give you a better idea of the store, and of what is in it, than description can do. The store covers 2¼ acres; a basement is under, and galleries are over, a part. The whole affords somewhere about 5 acres of room.

This particular business is 4 years old; it began in 1876 with clothing; in 1877 it became a general store with such goods as you see in the plan, with carpets, upholstery, furniture, and kitchen-furnishing up-stairs. Since that time gallery after gallery has been added; and there is not an inch of room to spare anywhere. To the surprise of many, it has flourished while trade was languishing almost everywhere else.

To us there is no mystery about it; nothing surprising even; unless it be surprising that so conspicuous a business should ever be misunderstood. We do nothing more than simply to provide facilities for your getting what you want.

We don't mean to say that other facilities are not provided for distributing goods; but that's a different thing. We provide so that you get what you want, *exactly what you want!* In the first place we've got it. In the second place we send it. And if we send you the wrong thing, or if you think the charge is too much, you bundle it back to us.

We tell of these things in the newspapers, because there are thousands of you who don't know what we are doing; thousands of you don't know the character of the stock that fills these 5 acres; thousands of you who, therefore, buy where you pay more money.

We are every merchant's fair and open competitor. We do not expect to gather millions of trade from all over the country without meeting opposition and misrepresentation. Some will believe whatever is said against us. The only answer we make is: Send back whatever you don't want at the price.

We want your trade. You want our goods; or would want them, if you knew. No matter how far away you may be; you will do well to send to us for some things. We ask you to write to us about something you have present occasion for.

When we get in communication with you, we shall have one means of winning your trade, viz., by pleasing you. When we have won it, we shall have one means of keeping it, viz., by dealing with you as we deal with everybody: giving you large return for your money, and supplying your wants so intelligently that you will write us for what you want as naturally as you say "good morning" to your next-door neighbor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, and Market
streets, and City-hall square,
PHILADELPHIA

—Mr. John E. Davis, of this place, went out in the direction of Carrolltown on horseback last Monday. While returning, in the evening, the horse tramped on a plank of a bridge a short distance north of town which tilted up and frightened the animal, causing it to plunge violently. Mr. Davis, taken unaware, was thrown to the ground, and the horse unfortunately chanced to plant one of his hoofs square on the gentleman's right leg. This member was not broken, but was sufficiently bruised to require medical treatment.

—Two Bennington women named Walter and Close indulged in a free fight at the residence of the former one day last week, the Close woman, who is said to weigh *close* on to 250 pounds, while Mrs. Walters is small and delicate, first breaking into the house and then opening the ball by knocking Mrs. W. down. Thereupon commenced a regular pitched battle, with a poker on one side and a butcher-knife on the other, several of the neighboring women meantime pummeling and pounding the belligerents with broomsticks, potato-mashers and stove-wood in an effort to separate them. It was a *close* conflict for a time, though a Close victory in the end, Mrs. Walters being the only participant who seems to have suffered to any great extent, she coming out of the fight with one arm broken, a badly contused head, and a finger severely bitten. The trouble was occasioned by Mrs. Walter whipping one of Mrs. Close's children. Suit has been brought against the latter for assault and battery with intent to kill, and the scene will possibly close with a conviction at the next term of the [illegible] court.

—Mr. T. H. Heist, landlord of the Mountain House, has carpenters at work erecting a large and commodious new stable on the hotel premises. It will replace a structure, now sadly battered and worn, which is one of the landmarks of our town. Years and years ago, before the construction of railroad, passengers going eastward or westward journeyed in stage coaches, and this stable was one of the points along the route where tired teams were replaced by fresh ones. It was popularly known as the "stage stable," and bore about the same relation to the turnpike that a passenger depot does to a railroad. The building then was located on High street, east of the hotel, but was removed to where it now stands a quarter of a century ago. About the year 1847 one of the U. S. mail bags, which were carried by stage coach, was lost. Upon search being instituted, it was found in the mow of this stable, concealed under the hay, with evidences plentiful that its contents had been criminally tampered with. The crime was fastened on one Daniel Foust, a stage driver, who agreed that the sentence was just if not merciful when the Court ordered him to undergo a term of imprisonment in the Western penitentiary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million.—Tuition *free*. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address
JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M.,
[8-13.-12t.] Pres. State College, Pa.

LAST Saturday evening, just after the Republican torchlight procession had started on its grand rounds, three members of said organization diversified the proceedings by indulging in a street fight. All of the parties hail from Cambria township, and one of them, a mere boy, was so badly bruised by the blows rained upon him by the other two that for a time he was rendered nearly insensible. But he was ultimately rescued by bystanders and conducted to the office of Squire Kinkead where an information for assault and battery was instituted by him. "I don't want to make an information against them," repeated the young man, several times; but in the end, he, supported by a freeholder as bail, agreed to prosecute. The following Monday morning, bright and early and without the aid of a constable as an escort, the defendants appeared before 'Squire Kinkead and entered bail to appear at next December term of Court to answer. A sister of the young man in question was in town to see the procession, and being, it is said, in ill health, was so badly shocked upon the receipt of the news of the rough handling accorded her brother that she had a relapse and was obliged to remain over night at the residence of Dr. Abner Griffith, from whence she was taken home next day in a carriage.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [8-22.-6m.]

HOW TO MAKE SOAP A CENT A POUND.—Shave into small pieces five bars of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and boil in three quarts of water until the soap is thoroughly dissolved so that upon straining through a seive nothing remains; add to the solution or "suds" three gallons cold water; stir briskly for several minutes to mix, and set it away to cool. Though it will look like nothing but soap suds while warm, a chemical reaction will take place, and in 24 hours time will develop 40 or 50 pounds of magnificent white soft soap, costing less than a cent a pound and as good as many of the adulterated compounds called soap, and sold at seven to ten cents a pound. How long would it take for any other soap used the same to become any thing but soap suds? Any housewife knows that it cannot be done with any soap she ever used. See if it can be done with Dobbin's Electric.
J. L. CRAGIN & CO., Manufacturers,
Philad'a, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland and Kansas City. [10-8.–e.o.w.1y.]

GEN. GRANT'S ARABIAN HORSES.—The Sultan of Turkey presented Gen. Grant with two beautiful Arabian horses, which now grace the soil of America, where Kendall's Spavin Cure is found in almost every store, to relieve the aches and pains which any animal is affected with. It is a sure cure for every kind of blemish or lameness to which beast or man is subject. Read the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

—Spruce Creek, Huntingdon county, has a Democratic [illegible] consisting of Geo. Washington Stewart and five sons.

AN OVERWHELMING DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.—*Grand Gala Night in Ebensburg.*—At no time since the "ancient village" first sprang into existence has it been the scene of so overwhelming a political demonstration as was witnessed on the streets of our town last night, and this is the opinion of all classes and all parties. The largest gathering, the most elaborate and bewildering display of torches, banners, transparencies, and other paraphernalia of the campaign, the finest procession and the most thorough and hearty enthusiasm were the prominent and unmistakable features of the occasion, and all who took part in it did themselves infinite credit and gave the good old cause of Democracy a glorious boom. Time and space this week does not permit anything like a minute description of the grand pageant, and hence we shall have to leave details until our next issue, meantime contenting ourselves with a hasty glance at the leading features.

About 5 o'clock, p. m., the listening ear caught the sound of approaching music, and from that time until about the hour of 7 o'clock the Hancock and English Club of this place was kept busy receiving the visiting organizations, which came first from Carrolltown, accompanied by the excellent cornet band at that place, and then from Strongstown, Belsano and other points west, preceded by a fine drum corps. Following these came the Hancock and English Clubs from Loretto, Munster, Summitville and Lilly's, to say nothing of hundreds of persons from other localities. The Lilly club brought with it the Lilly cornet band, a very creditable organization, while the Loretto club was accompanied by the fine fife and drum corps from that place. But the crowning glory of the evening was the presence among us of the Young Men's Hancock and English Club of Altoona, which, to the number of nearly if not quite three hundred strong, reached here shortly before 7 o'clock, and were served with a hasty meal of sandwiches and coffee before leaving the train. With the Altoona Club came the Altoona City Band, which needs no special commendation from us, being recognized everywhere as one of the very best musical organizations in the State.

With all this excellent material at hand, it became the pleasant and easy duty of Gen. Jos. McDonald, Chief Marshal, and his efficient aids to form a procession the like of which has seldom made brilliant the streets of much more pretentious towns than our own. It is estimated that from nine to eleven hundred torches were borne in the line of parade and that fully six hundred of the participants were equipped with caps, capes and leggings. It was indeed a magnificent sight this grand moving panorama of living light, and as the procession moved hither and thither through the streets of our town it was simply impossible for anybody, no matter what his political predelections, to repress the expression of his unqualified admiration of the gorgeous picture presented. The fine military bearing of the Altoona club, the promptness and grace with which one and all obeyed the commands of the officers in charge, and especially the splendid scene presented as this excellent organization marched and countermarched on Main street, needs to have been seen to be properly appreciated. No finer body of men ever took part in a public demonstration of any kind, and no sight half so grand was ever before witnessed within the limits of Cambia county.

After the procession came an open-air meeting in front of the Mountain House, which was ably, earnestly and eloquently addressed by F. P. Tierney, Esq., and Mr Geo. J. Akers, of Altoona, Wm. H. Rose, Esq., and Col. John P. Linton, of Johnstown and Mr. T. H. Cresswell, of Strongstown.—Ere the close of the meeting it commenced to rain, but that did not deter the several organizations from once more forming on Main street and marching to the station after the meeting was over and giving the Altoona club a good send off as they departed for home. This was followed by the departure of the several other visiting clubs, and by midnight the fully three thousand persons who came either to participate in or witness the grandest demonstration ever gotten up in Ebensburg, had taken up their line of march for their respective homes, the rain meantime coming down in torrents. So ended an event which was marked throughout with the utmost enthusiasm and the very best of good order. It was an expression of earnest hope and confidence and a firm determination to merit and accomplish success which no adverse circumstances could repress or in any way dampen, and with such a feeling broadcast over the land, as it certainly is, there can be no doubt that a magnificent victory yet awaits the undaunted and unterrified Democracy on the 2d day of November next.

A MONSTER MEETING.—Large and enthusiastic as was the recent gathering of the unterrified at Carrolltown, it must be admitted that the Democratic meeting held at Loretto on Saturday night last was the most successful affair of the kind that has thus far been attempted by the Cambria county Democracy, the demonstration in this place last night alone excepted. Marching clubs from Lilly's, Summitville, Munster and Ebensburg joined with the Hancock and English club of Loretto and Allegheny township in making the occasion one long to be remembered, and as the several clubs marched and countermarched along the main street of the village, each of the scarcely less than four hundred men and boys in line bearing aloft a flaming torch and keeping step to the music of the Lilly's cornet band, the Loretto martial band, and the Hancock drum and fife corps of this place, the scene presented was one seldom witnessed outside of Altoona and larger cities. The club from this place turned out nearly sixty strong, and was the only one which appeared in full uniform. After the introductory parade the large assemblage congregated in and about the residence of Mr. A. J. Christy, jutting from the large porch of which was a small but neatly festooned platform, erected for the accommodation of the speakers. The arrangements were under the immediate direction of F. D. Saupp, Esq., President of the Loretto club, Capt. M. P. McDonald, and several other gentlemen equally competent, and although the meeting, like the Hancock boom, seemed to run itself so far as officers were concerned, it was none the less a success in every respect. Ringing speeches were made by Col. J. P. Linton and W. H. Rose, Esqs., of Johnstown, both of whom elicited frequent and hearty applause and the latter of whom made everybody merry with his anecdotes and their fitting application to the points at issue. A speech was also to have been made by our young friend Jas. D. McLaughlin, Esq., also of Johnstown, who with Mr. Rose had ably and eloquently addressed a fine meeting a few hours before at Summitville, where a prostrated pole was replanted Saturday afternoon, but owing to the lateness of the hour further oratory was dispensed with, and after the marching clubs had made another tour of the town, meantime giving vent to their feelings in oft-repeated cheers, the vast multitude, comprising hundreds besides those in the line of procession, quietly dispersed to their respective homes.

It is proper to state in this connection that the ever true and faithful Democrats of Tunnelhill, Gallitzin and parts adjacent had a grand rally at the former place on Friday night last, which was addressed by Hon. L. D. Woodruff and Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., of Johnstown, and by Mr. E. B. Haines, T. H. Greevy and S. M. Woodcock, Esqs., of Altoona. The Johnstown *Democrat* says that Mr. McLaughlin spoke for an hour and a half and showed up the fallacies and false pretences of the Credit Mobilierites in their true colors. He made the speech of the evening, and was frequently applauded.

ANOTHER DODGE TO MAKE REPUBLICAN VOTES.—The latest Republican dodge, it is stated on reliable authority, is at present being practiced in this city, says the Altoona *Sun* of Tuesday, and it is said that a well-known German of the Third ward, a member of the Republican party, is the agent employed in this scheme. The German has a friend who is a member of a Garfield and Arthur club in Philadelphia, and this friend, it is positively asserted, has authorized and empowered the Third ward German to offer a suit of clothes—it is not apparent where the clothing comes from—to every German who will consent to vote the Republican ticket. Each suit of clothes is supposed to represent a cash value of $10. The *Sun's* correspondent who gives the foregoing information says these charges can be substantiated, and he advises the Germans to look out for the approach of the Third warder and to give him the cold shoulder, as he well deserves.

TWO SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday morning an engine hauling extra Mifflin local ran into the rear of a freight train at the eastern end of the Spruce Creek tunnel. A dozen cars, loaded with ore, grain and coal, were piled up, and the engine turned to one side, blocking the track for several hours. The engineer, Harry De Huff, of Mifflintown, was so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

On Sunday morning Michael Carson, aged 74, John Carson, aged 32, and Samuel Benner, aged 12, went to the scene of the above mentioned wreck. Several hours after, the dead bodies of all three were found lying between the tracks in the tunnel. It is supposed they met a freight train when about half through the tunnel and stepped from the track, when they were killed by an engine coming down the other track.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND has done thousands of [illegible] more good than the medicines of [illegible] doctors. It is a positive [illegible] Send [illegible]

HERMAN BAUMER, ESQ.—The following sound and sensible article we clip from the editorial columns of Wednesday's issue of the Johnstown *Democrat*, and only regret that the late hour at which it came to hand compels us to put it in a less conspicuous place and smaller type than we would otherwise have done:

> Since the organization of Cambria county, now seventy years ago, not one of her citizens has ever been honored with a seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Her Democratic majority has ever been cast in good faith for the nominees of the party—and every Democrat who has been elected, for the last forty years, from the district in which Cambria was a part, was elected by the Democratic majority of this county. Moreover, if the Democrats of Blair had proved faithful to their own nominees the last two terms, John A. Lemon would not have occupied a seat in that body. This year the candidate was conceded to Cambria and Sheriff Baumer, by a singular unanimity, was suggested by every Democrat in the county. This of itself was a high and deserving compliment to Mr. Baumer, inasmuch as the district is largely Democratic, and the position a most important one, to be occupied by the statesman and patriot. Sheriff Baumer's qualifications for Senator are faultless. He fills the Jeffersonian bill, "he is honest, he is capable," perfectly familiar with all the interests of the commonwealth; being himself liberal in relieving the wants and distresses of his neighbors, as a Senator he would not hesitate in supporting the noble charities for which the good old commonwealth is so celebrated; at the same time he would guard well the vaults of the Treasury against the deceptive arts of the corporate thieves who are continually robbing the people of their public funds. Mr. Baumer is a gentleman of the purest moral character and strictest integrity, his reputation in all his relations of life is stainless, without spot or blemish. He is familiar with the relation of the Union to the States and the States to the people. He is a strong advocate of our system of government as ordained and established by our constitutional fathers, under which during the period of a century it has grown to be the first and controlling power on the globe, and which secures to the citizen his rights of manhood and privileges of a sovereign. He is opposed to a change of our Democratic form of government to that of a *stronger one*, by which the civil will be made subservient to the military power, the sovereignty of the people blotted out and conferred upon the army, which is the doctrine of his adversary. As a Democrat there is none more deserving and worthy than Mr. Baumer, always faithful to the principles of the party and never deserting its candidates.
>
> He is opposed by H. A. Boggs, the nominee of the Republican party, who was chosen because of his advocacy of corporations and corporate privileges as against individual enterprise and the laboring man—a Democrat while that party was in the ascendancy, receiving the honors and emoluments of office, and only joining the Republican party on its accession to power. Democrats, be not deceived! In the person of Sheriff Baumer you have a candidate infinitely superior in every respect to H. A. Boggs. It would be a shame to let this Democratic district be represented by a Republican. See to it, then, that the name of Herman Baumer is on your ticket.

ARRESTED FOR RIOT.—Just after we had put our paper to press last week five young men named Mattie Burns, Jas. O'Brien, Jas. Christy, Robert Howell and George Sweeny were accorded a hearing before Justice Kinkead, of this place, for having, as alleged, assaulted with stones and firearms the residence of Mr. Daniel Dougherty. The defendants live in Gallitzin or thereabout, while the complainant resides near the site of Adams' burned mill, about a mile east of Cresson station. The result of the hearing was that Messrs. Christy, Howell and Sweeny were released, there being no testimony to connect them with the body of the crime, while Burns and O'Brien were held to answer at December term of Court. The two latter, who agree in declaring that they will be able to prove an *alibi*, went to jail, but were bailed out the following day in the sum of $300. "What was all this about?" was asked of a gentleman who appeared as a witness in the case. "Well," was the reply, "the fact is there has been living around in our neighborhood (Gallitzin) a woman whose reputation is not considered good, and she was seen at Dougherty's house the day of the night when this disturbance occurred, and this method was taken to convince her that her room was preferable to her company." This gentleman went on to say that, to his certain knowledge, the majority of the defendants in this case were in Gallitzin borough at or about the time the outrage was perpetrated, as hereafter would more fully and at large appear. He did not palliate the high-handed proceedings at the Dougherty house, which ought to send the guilty parties to the penitentiary for a long series of years, but was positive in the avowal that that bad woman must go. Mr. Dougherty and family seem to have been the victims in the affair, the sins of the bad woman, who wasn't at their house that night at all, having been causelessly visited on them.

THE BIG BOSS BULLDOZER.—A well-known resident of Blacklick township, who has been in the employ of the Cambria Iron Company for several months past, and who contemplated the early removal of his family to Johnstown, was with some forty others summoned the other day before the "boss" in whose department they were employed, who very plainly informed them that the Company had an order for five hundred tons of car springs, but that the order would be held over until after the Presidential election and in the event of Garfield's defeat the work will not be done and they might consider themselves discharged. Whereupon our Blacklick township friend, whose veracity is said by those who know him best to be unimpeachable, very emphatically declared, with a great big dash, that the Company might go to a climate much warmer than this, but as for himself he was going to vote for Hancock. This unlooked for manifestation of unpurchasable manhood was more than the "big injun me" had reckoned on, and in the excitement of the moment he unguardedly blabbered out that it was just such men as our friend from Blacklick whom the Company put on the black list and hence he had better be careful how he expressed himself. A larger dash than ever was called into being by this rejoinder, and as the man who wouldn't crawfish worth a cent turned to take his departure he very plainly informed the "boss" aforesaid that he had made his living long before he saw the Cambria Iron Works, and he'd be dashed another time if he couldn't do it again without any assistance from a corporation which would thus attempt to intimidate its employes in the exercise of the most sacred rights of an American citizen. And thus it is all over the country, and thus, if at all, the Republican party is to be continued in power for another term of four years. God save the country.

ARGUMENT LIST.—Following is the list of causes and petition set down for argument at an Argument Court to be held in this place on Thursday, October 28th:

Commonwealth	vs.	Casper Roath.
Same	vs.	C. T. Shubert.
Patrick Kearney	vs.	A. & J. Leiden.
Wm. Hall and others	vs.	S. H. Smith et al.
Jos. Shoemaker for use of S. S. Walters	vs.	Wm. Donahoe.
Same	vs.	Same.
Patterson	vs.	Patterson.
John B. Wesley	vs.	Jacob Koonsman.
Commonwealth	vs.	Geo. C. Breen.
Same	vs.	A. J. Christy.
Same	vs.	Florian Bengle.
Same	vs.	Peter Brown and Margaret Brown.
Weakland's Executor	vs.	Byrne.
Adam Smith	vs.	John Leap.
McColgan for use	vs.	Lloyd & Hipps.
Joseph Miller	vs.	P. M. & J. Brown.
Same	vs.	Same.
Petition of Anastasia Bolan to supply lost Deed.		
Elizabeth Meyers	vs.	Davis et al.
Thomas Herzog	vs.	Somerset and Cambria R. R. Company.
Incho	vs.	Incho.
Riblett	vs.	Riblett.

THIS is the mild October,
When the mocking bird sings high,
And the wily politician
Slyly winks his larboard eye;
Loudly bawls the sage stump speaker
While the scribe is taking notes,
And the hungry office seeker
Scents afar the smell of oats.

Some of the candidates last Tuesday scented afar—too far off—the scent of both oats and votes. But another election will occur in November. In the interim, and without waiting for the official count, we offer this morsel of advice: Keep cool; don't bet except you have a sure thing; if you win, hang on to the stakes, and, after all disputes are settled, go straightway to Simon & Bendheim's, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, and buy yourself a suit of ready-made clothing. This firm will sell you as good a suit at as low a price as can be purchased elsewhere in Pennsylvania.

HE softly kissed his sleeping wife;
Then with a lingering look
Of fond affection straightway went
And kissed her pretty cook.
Alas for him! the gentle wife
He thought asleep was not;
And for her cook and hubby, too,
She made it mighty hot.

That was out in Chicago. But when they begin to talk about matters incident to Altoona, conversation assumes a sort of different tone. They say down there, in advance of all other topics, that husband, wife and cook may all go mad, but all the same S. Blumenthal, 1119 Eleventh avenue, sells nicer and prettier boots and shoes for ladies than can be found, at the same prices, on the Western slope of the mountains. In addition to this, he says that if you send, per mail, an order and the fulfillment thereof is not satisfactory, the money will be refunded.

WHEN the autumn tints the foliage,
Turning leaves to red and gold,
Then 'tis well the stoop to vacate
Or she'll catch her death of cold;
And you'll leave her softly murmuring,
When your time you have outstayed:
"Now good-by, you bust be goig—
Good dight, darlig, cub again!"

To tell the honest truth, the weather is cold. And the probabilities are that it will remain cold for several months to come, with its usual concomitants of catarrh in the head and all that. How will you guard against its approaches? you ask. By going to Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, is our answer. Mr. Murphy has a large stock of Fall and Winter ready-made clothing, marked down to the lowest figure, which he warrants to be the exact thing that lovers need in cold weather. Call and see him.

NOTICE.—Frank Leslie's Weekly, [illegible]

ZIITO, THE SORCERER.

A TALE WHICH DISCOUNTS THE ARABIAN KNIGHTS.

Very extraordinary things are related of Ziito, a sorcerer, in the court of Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor of Germany, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. This is perhaps, all things considered, the most wonderful specimen of magical power anywhere to be found. It is gravely recorded by Dubravious, bishop of Olmutz, in his history of Bohemia. It was publicly exhibited on occasion of the marriage of Wenceslaus with Sophia, daughter of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, before a vast assembled multitude.

The father-in-law of the king, well aware of the bridegroom's known predilection for theatrical exhibitions and magical illusions, brought with him to Prague, the capital of Wenceslaus, a whole wagon-load of morrice dancers and jugglers, who made their appearance among the royal retinue. Meanwhile, Ziito, the favorite magician of the king, took his place obscurely among the ordinary spectators. He, however, immediately arrested the attention of the strangers, being remarked for his extraordinary deformity, and a mouth that stretched completely from ear to ear. Ziito was for some time engaged in quietly observing the tricks and sleights that were exhibited.

At length, while the chief magician of the Elector Palatine was still busily employed in showing some of the most admired specimens of his art, the Bohemian, indignant at what appeared to him the bungling exhibitions of his brother artist, came forward and reproached him with the unskilfulness of his performances. The two professors presently fell into warm debate. Ziito, provoked at the insolence of his rival, made no more ado but swallowed him whole before the multitude, attired as he was, all but his shoes, which he objected to because they were dirty. He then retired for a short while to a closet, and presently returned, leading the magician along with him.

Having thus disposed of his rival, Ziito proceeded to exhibit the wonders of his art. He showed himself first in his proper shape, and then in those of different persons successively, with countenances and a stature totally dissimilar to his own; at one time splendidly attired in robes of purple and silk, and then in the twinkling of an eye in coarse linen and a clownish coat of frieze. He would proceed along the field with a smooth and undulating motion without changing the posture of a limb, for all the world as if he were carried along in a ship. He would keep pace with the king's chariot, in a car drawn by barndoor fowls. He also amused the king's guests, as they sat at table, by causing, when they stretched out their hands to the different dishes, sometimes their hands to turn into the cloven feet of an ox, and at other times into the hoofs of a horse. He would clap on them the antlers of a deer, so that when they put their heads out at a window to see some sight that was going by, they could by no means draw them back again; while he in the meantime feasted on the savory cates that had been spread before them, at his leisure.

At one time he pretended to be in want of money, and to task his wits to devise the means to procure it. On such an occasion he took up a handful of grains of corn, and presently gave them the form and appearance of thirty hogs, well fatted for the market. He drove these hogs to the residence of one Michael, a rich dealer, but who was remarked for being penurious and thrifty in his bargains. He offered them to Michael for whatever price he should judge reasonable. The bargain was presently struck, Ziito at the same time warning the purchaser that he should on no account drive them to the river to drink. Michael, however, paid no attention to this advice; and the hogs no sooner arrived at the river than they turned into grains of corn as before. The dealer, greatly enraged at this trick, sought high and low for the seller, that he might be revenged on him.

At length he found him in a vintner's shop, seemingly in a gloomy and absent frame of mind, reposing himself, with his legs stretched out on a form. The dealer called out to him, but he seemed not to hear. Finally he seized Ziito by one foot, plucking at it with all his might. The foot came away with the leg and thigh, and Ziito screamed out, apparently in great agony. He seized Michael by the nape of the neck and dragged him before a judge. Here the two set up their separate complaints, Michael for the fraud that had been committed on him, and Ziito for the irreparable injury he had suffered in his person. From this adventure came the proverb, frequently used in the days of the historian, speaking of a person who had made an improvident bargain: "He made just such a purchase as Michael did with his hogs."—*New York News.*

THE BUTTER BIRD.—Humboldt, in his "Travels in South America," records a visit to Caripe, where is the cavern of the Gauchare bird, and our knowledge of this wonder is derived from this most interesting narrative. Among the natives in the country around, this cavern is celebrated for its great size, for the mysterious birds which haunt its inmost recesses, for the river which flows from it, and for the superstitious belief that its gloomy depths is the abode of the spirits of their departed ancestors. The name which it bears signifies "the mine of fat," because from the young of the birds which inhabit it an immense quantity of fat is annually obtained. These birds are about the size of our common fowl, with wings which expand to three feet and a half. All day long they dwell in the cavern, and, like our owls, only come forth at night. They subsist entirely on fruits, and have very powerful beaks, which are necessary to crack the tough nuts and reeds which form part of their food.

THE LARGE WHITE HORSE.—Perhaps the biggest horse in the world is the "White Horse," of Berkshire, England. It is one hundred and seventy yards long to the tip of the tail. It is a figure cut in the side of a hill. A long way off it looks as though drawn in chalk lines, but the outlines are really deep ditches cut in the soil, and kept clean and free from grass by the people, who take pride in it. The ditches are six yards wide and two feet deep. The eye of the horse is four feet across and the ear is fifteen yards long. It can be seen for sixteen miles. When the time comes to clear out the ditches, the people make a sort of picnic for it—play all sorts of rustic games, and have fine times. Who made the White Horse or what for, is not known. It is very old.

NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as the doctors have not discovered any method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article which recommended the application of bruised horse radish to the face, for toothache. As neuralgia and toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for the one would likely cure the other, so we made the application of horse radish, bruised and applied to the side of the body where the disease was seated, and it gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying results. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one.

CHEAP!
CHEAPER!!
Cheapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., that can be found in any one establishment in Pennsylvania. His stock comprises
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of various styles and patterns;
Builders' Hardware
of every description and of best quality;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
of all kinds and the best in the market. Also, a large stock of
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Glassware, Queensware, Silver-Plated Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Wall Paper, Trunks and Valises, Revolvers, Anvils, Vises, Horse Shoes, Bar Iron, Rail Rod, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Mill Saws, Grindstones, Steel Shovel Plow Moulds, Road Scoops;
Mowing Machines, Horse Hay Rakes,
Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and all kinds of Harvesting Tools. Also, a large assortment of
Table, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths,
Carriage Oil Cloth.
PAPER AND OIL-CLOTH WINDOW SHADING AND SHADE FIXTURES; LIVERPOOL ASHTON SALT, the best in the world for Dairy and Table use; Also, ONONDAGA ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best for feeding Live Stock; LAND PLASTER; WELL AND CISTERN PUMPS of the best quality; PERKINS' PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot be exploded; CATTLEMAN'S WAGONS and CARTS; the largest stock of MILK CROCKS of all shapes and sizes and of superior ware ever offered for sale in Ebensburg; a full line of PAINT BRUSHES of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, &c., together with a large and complete stock of choice
GROCERIES, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
as well as thousands of other useful and needful articles. In fact, anything I haven't got or can't get at short notice is not worth buying, and what I do offer for sale may always be relied on as FIRST-CLASS IN QUALITY, while they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
Having had nearly THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the sale of goods in my line, I am enabled to supply my customers with the very best in the market. Give me a liberal share of your patronage, then, and be convinced that the best is always the cheapest, and that it never pays to buy an inferior article simply because the price is low, as it is an indisputable fact that such goods are always the dearest in the end.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 11, 1879.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.
HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
SHEET METALS,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

FRUIT CANS!
FRUIT CANS!
I am now prepared to furnish all who want to buy with good,
FIRST CLASS FRUIT CANS,
—MADE OF THE—
VERY BEST QUALITY CHARCOAL TIN.
Don't be humbugged with cheap pewter-top ready-made cans when by paying a little more you can get good home-made cans worth double the money. Persons wishing the cheap cans, the same as are sold at other places for 60 cents per dozen, can get them from me for 50 cents per dozen.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 16, 1880.-3m.

CIDER MILLS.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE
Best Cider Mill
IN THE COUNTRY,
And any person wishing to purchase one this Fall will do well to call and examine the one I have on exhibition, and leave his
ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON,
So that there will be no delay in supplying all in due time with the superior Cider Mill.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1880.-3m.

SMOKE THE
Little Builder Cigar,
One Hundred for $2.50;
GATLING GUN.....$2.00;
HUMPTY DUMPTY, 2.25;
Other Brands from $2.00 up. Delivered to any address in the U. S. post-paid, on receipt of price.
M. J. DOUGHERTY,
12-12 Sole Man'f'r, 434 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collection especially. [10-14.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-22.'77.]

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair
The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

WARNER'S
SAFE
REMEDIES
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)
A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.
Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.
For the cure of Diabetes, call for Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.
For the cure of Bright's and the other diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.
It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and is thus a benefit in all diseases.
It cures Scrofulous and other Skin Eruptions and Diseases, including Cancers, Ulcers, and other Sores.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequaled as an appetizer and regular tonic.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE NERVINE
Quickly gives Rest and Sleep to the suffering, cures Headache and Neuralgia, prevents Epileptic Fits, and relieves Nervous Prostration brought on by excessive drink, overwork, mental shocks, and other causes.
Powerful as it is to stop pain and soothe disturbed Nerves, it never injures the system, whether taken in small or large doses.
Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50c. and $1.00.
WARNER'S SAFE PILLS
Are an immediate and active stimulus for a Torpid Liver, and cure Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhea, Malaria, Fever and Ague, and should be used whenever the bowels do not operate freely and regularly.
No other Pills require such small doses for thorough work. Price 25 cents a box.
Warner's Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
READ!

R. L. Johnston, M. J. Buck,
F. A. Shoemaker, A. W. Buck.
JOHNSTON,
SHOEMAKER & BUCK,
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Pa.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the PRINCIPAL CITIES
Bought and Sold, and a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.
Accounts Solicited.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier
Ebensburg, March 19, 1880.-tf.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $123,000,
Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.
NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 21, 1880.-1y.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1880.-1y.

GROCERS SELL ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S
FAMILY CHOCOLATE!
An article superior in quality and lower in price than any other in the market. A prominent and experienced New York physician gives it as his opinion that chocolate is preferable to tea or coffee because it adds strength to the body, new life to the exhausted brain, quiets the nervous system, harmonizes the workings of the digestive organs, and gives full vigor to the mind.
For a superior confection ask your confectioner for our Sweet Spiced Vanilla Chocolate. Aschenbach & Miller, 3d and Callowhill Sts., Phila., Pa.

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-20.-'80.-tf.]

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [12-6.'79.-1y.]

THE EPIZOOTY.

The disease known as epizooty, which prevailed throughout the country in October, 1872, has again made its appearance in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and it may not be long until it attacks horses in this vicinity, and in order that those who have the care of these valuable animals may be enabled to note their condition, and prevent as far as possible the disease from becoming fatal, it may be well to state that the first symptoms is frequent sneezing alternated by an irritating cough, which almost becomes continuous. This is followed in a day or two by a perpetulent discharge from the nostrils, loss of appetite and weakness, the latter symptom manifested by staggering. If the horse is kept at work the cough and distressed breathing are increased, rendering a cure more difficult and probably entailing some debilitating diseases.

When loss of appetite and weakness are manifest, the animal, a veterinary surgeon says, should be permitted to lie off, should be given a fair allowance of fresh air in mild weather and his body be kept warm by blankets in case of raw or cold weather. If the disease is taken in time the morality is not likely to reach one per cent., though this was increased, it is said, at the last visitation about eight years since, through the absence of proper knowledge on the part of those having care of the animals, who administered debilitating agents, such as oil, aloes, salt and other purgatives, and kept their horses at work, instead of allowing them rest, fresh air, warm blankets, and in very bad cases stimulants.

Dr. J. V. Gadsden, veterinary surgeon, who has had large experience in the treatment of this disease, says it is of the same type as what is known as the influenza among the horses in England, and yields readily to treatment when taken in time. The animal, he says, requires nursing when seized, with sedatives to allay the cough, and tonics to increase the appetite and keep up the system. While there are many advocates of the use of tar for covering the nostrils and mouth of animals affected, Dr. Gadsden is not disposed to think it as efficacious as these people believe, but prefers the course of treatment outlined above as more certain and advantageous in its results.

"I. W. E.," whom we presume to be Mr. I. W. English, publisher of the New York *Sun*, writing to that paper from Ridgewood, N. J., furnishes the following remedy for epizooty: One of the most useful agents for the prevention and cure of the horse distemper now prevalent is India curry powder. A dose of a teaspoonful on the tongue of the animal morning and night keeps it in good health and condition. If well, it wards off the disease; or if ill, it restores the appetite and tones up the system so that the patient is readily enabled to overcome the debility of the disease. The *Sun* published this prescription eight years ago as from an East Indian cavalry officer. I tried it in my stable on seven horses with entire success. In every instance it restored the lost appetite of the sick, and with a diet of scalded oats, apples, carrots, or rutabagas, and cleansing of the nostrils by frequent washings with castile soap and tepid water, the disease soon abated. Others, to my knowledge, who pursued the same course of treatment met with equal success, the recovery being rapid and permanent in every case.

A VOLCANO IN THE SEA.—Commander Huntington, of the United States steamer Alert, in a report to the navy department just received, says that while on a surveying cruise in the Pacific, south of Fortsizio and the Bonin islands, on approaching the island of San Alessandro, his attention was called to a strange appearance on the water, apparently ten miles distant. A volume of vapor was rising as though some vessel was blowing of steam. This was followed by an appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breaching of a school of whales, the question was definitely settled by the upheaval of an immense mass.

As the ship approached the submarine volcano the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports, like those from submarine mines, and by the odor of sulphur. Several days were spent in making the reconnoissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach the volcano in the Alert, but a boat was lowered and pulled within a hundred yards of it.

A reef or island is in process of formation. Soundings were obtained in from five to twenty-five fathoms. The water was full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north 44° west, distant three miles from the landing-place on the southwest end of the island. At night flames are noticed issuing from the volcano. The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Captain De Kraft, in charge of the hydrographic section of the bureau of navigation, and the change will be made on the charts.

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns or scalds, nothing is more soothing than the white of an eggs, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer, as a varnish for a burn, than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and everything which excludes the air and prevents inflammation is the thing to be at once applied.

The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up with or without sugar and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines, and by forming a transient coating on those organs to enable nature to resume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more certain and rapid the recovery.

TO RENOVATE MEN'S CLOTHING.—My husband had a beaver overcoat, for which he paid $30, which had become so faded as to be scarcely fit to wear. I took some benzine and cleaned the collar; then I took a sponge and dampened the coat thoroughly with water, into which I had previously dissolved a tablespoonful of copperas, and then I dipped a dark woolen cloth into a dye made by dissolving about five cents worth of extract of logwood, taking care to put it on evenly and not wet the coat through; then after drying, I washed it thoroughly with soapsuds by dipping a cloth in it and rubbing so as to get the dye off, so that it would not blacken; then by adding a new binding and buttons, the coat looked nearly as well as new.

TO CURE A CORN.—Soak the feet and pare the corn down what it will allow without pain; then apply with a small brush a solution of gum arabic (such as is often kept for mucilage); dry it over a fire till it will not stick to the stocking, and repeat this application at least once a day (at retiring is best), without removing the previous coating, for two or three weeks, or till the corn is missing.

BOY INVENTORS.

Same of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys.

The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watts left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves, except by levers operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve levers; although this was not hard work, yet is required his constant attention. As he was working these levers, he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open and close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after, the foreman came around and saw the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watts then carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

The power loom is the invention of a farmer boy who had never seen or heard of such thing. He whittled one out with his jack-knife, and after he had got it all done, he, with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him that would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy gathered up the pieces and laid them away. Soon after that his father bound him out as an apprentice to a blacksmith, about twelve miles from home. The boy was delighted with the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found that his new master was kind and took a lively interest in him. He had made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a very valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy; it worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, the boy to receive one half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should be at his home at a given time and should bring him a wealthy gentleman who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when the son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that his loom was the same as the model he had kicked to pieces but a year before.

A NEW PAYING OCCUPATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The handsome Nickel Plated New Home Lamp, being introduced to the public this season, is the most meritorious article ever offered Agents to make money with, is safer and more convenient than the Student Lamp, which has heretofore had the reputation of being the Safest Lamp made, and has a clamp to attach it to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Organ, Desk, etc. The fear of the ordinary lamp being accidently upset or thrown from the table is entirely relieved by this simple clamp contrivance. It can be adjusted to throw the light just where it is wanted to suit the eyes and can be converted into a handsome wall lamp. It has the best argand burner, a filling indicator, and convenient match box, and its price is within the reach of every one. It has been fully tested and editorially endorsed by the "Western Christian Advocate," "Am. Christian Review," "Herald and Presbyter," "Journal and Messenger" and "Christian Standard," the leading religious papers of Cincinnati, and is endorsed by the Mayor and Post-master of Cincinnati, the Agent of the American Express Company and Presidents of Insurance Companies, as being the Safest, Most Convenient and best Lamp made.

There are three reasons why Agents should seek such an article to canvass for—first, for its absolute safety and great convenience it is needed in every home; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One southern Agent writes, it sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war; another writes, it beats the palmy days of the Sewing Machine, its rapid sale, its low price, and liberal terms surprise old Agents.

Address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper, and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in. [9-17.-13t.]

For Grown PERSONS or the Youngest CHILDREN.
use the old and safe
Dr. Fitler's Soothing Carminative.
It can be given with perfect safety to your baby if only two or three days old. It does not stupefy, but the little thing will go to sleep naturally, and get awake laughing. It cures DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY, no matter how long standing, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, SUMMER COMPLAINT, WIND COLIC, fretting and crying of infants (which is always a sign of pain), GREEN STOOL, SOUR VOMITING, SLEEPLESSNESS, and all complaints of the stomach or BOWELS.
Price, 25 cts. a bottle—a *safe and certain cure.* It is the oldest remedy in use, and is recommended by PHYSICIANS. Sold by DRUGGISTS and STOREKEEPERS.
TRY SIMPSON'S LICORICE WORM LOZENGES.
They are pleasant, safe and sure. 25 cts.
Depot, 300 N. Third St., Philad'a, Pa.
Lozenges for sale by N. J. Freidhoff and V. S. Barker & Bro., Ebensburg. [1-23.-11m.]

J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
CLOTHING,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, &c.,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
NEW GOODS RECEIV'D WEEKLY
AND ALWAYS SOLD AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES.
CASH PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE when Goods are not desired.
J. W. SHARBAUGH & BRO.
Carrolltown, March 19 1880.-tf.

FREIDHOFF'S BLOCK,
HIGH STREET.
CARL RIVINIUS,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
EBENSBURG, PA.,
HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

M. L. BUCKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office on 14th Street, between 10th and 11th Avenues. [5-7.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

KENDALL'S
SPAVIN CURE.
The most successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW:
From Rev. P. N. GRANGER,
Presiding Elder of the St. Albans' District.
ST. ALBANS, VT., Jan. 29, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle from your agent and with it cured a horse of lameness caused by spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.
Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.
PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL
STOUGHTON, MASS., March 16, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: In justice to you and myself I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure—one very large one; don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large off and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.
Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.
Kendall's Spavin Cure.
ASHLAND, Schuylkill Co., Pa., June 3, 1880.
DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: A case of spavin that came under my observation was entirely cured by one bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and the horse sold afterwards for two hundred dollars.
Yours truly, CHAS. H. REINERS,
"The" Druggist.
STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1875 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES.
Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of February, A. D. 1879.
JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
ON HUMAN FLESH.
PATTEN'S MILLS, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21, 1880.
B. J. KENDALL, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months' standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Spavin Cure" put the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we have ever used. Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL,
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mill, N. Y.
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is sure in its effects and mild in its action, as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep-seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, rheumatism in man, or for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, being as mild in its action as it is certain in its effects. Send address for illustrated circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy for man as well as beast has ever to our knowledge met with such unqualified success.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [9-10.-14m.]

BREINIG FRONEFIELD & CO'S
VEGETABLE CATTLE POWDER
AND CATTLE LINIMENT
Is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 PER CENT. MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS FEED!
Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I publish a few:
I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a first-class thing.—EDMOND BOND, Germantown, Pa.
I have used two packs of your Cattle Powder on my cow and chickens. The cow gave nearly twice the quantity of milk she did before. My chickens were dying, but they all recovered quickly after I had used the powder.
Yours truly, JONAS PARKER, Dallas, N. C.
I have used your Cattle Powder and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, etc. Tried it on poultry for young chickens, with success in every case.—JOS. WEAVER, Berryville, Pa.
Last summer you sent me a package of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and now they are doing finely.—MRS. WM. KNAPP, Orange, N. J.
Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder. The pack I got from you last winter cured the chicken cholera. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it has cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.
Address, for a pamphlet, F. A. MILLER, 331 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. [7-9.'80.-1y.]

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS
The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders; that it imparts vigor to the feeble and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

AFTER all other liniments have failed, TRY DR. WARE'S
ELECTRIC RELIEF
By taking internally it will cure cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, asthma, phthisic, influenza, spasms, sick headache, nervous sickness, heartburn, sore stomach, pain in the back and side, etc. Applied externally, it will relieve pain of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, scalds, burns, sprains, bruises, felons, mumps, gout, erysipelas, pneumonia, frost bites, bruises, chilblains, sore throat, contracted tendons, lacerations, swollen glands and bites of insects. Sold by druggists and storekeepers generally. Wholesale depot, N. W. corner 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-6m.]

Dr. Ware's Pulmonalis
is a household word with those who have used it, because it does its work quickly and effectually in cases of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Pains in the Breast, Consumption, and Bleeding of the Lungs. Only 50 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists. Wholesale Depot, N. W. cor. 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philad'a, Pa. [9-24.-6m.]

DR. M. J. BUCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
ALTOONA, PA.
Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear and to Surgical Operations. [4-19.-1y.]

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM,
OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
The Positive Cure
For all Female Complaints.
This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.
It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound
Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.
For sale by GEO. A. KELLY & CO., General Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. WM. LEMMON, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [7-2.'80.-1y.]

KIDNEY-WORT
The Only Remedy
THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humours are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.
KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,
by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?
Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and* One package will make six quarts of Medicine. *Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY-WORT
In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.
LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs,
Burlington, Vt.

SELLERS'
COUGH
SYRUP!
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy now in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS.
It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK
BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
The Gray Medicine Co.,
Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

THE RATIONAL TREATMENT
Cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, as well as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Womb Disease, Sexual Weakness and Nervous Exhaustion. No patent-medicines. [illegible]
Address H. LANDIS, M. D., Reading, Pa. Write your full name, P. O., State and Co., plain hand.

Dr. JONES' TARAXCANUM TONIC
or DYSPEPSIA MEDICINE, a vegetable compound whose virtues has stood the test of 40 years, is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen and Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, pains in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what [illegible]

POINTS IN PHYSIOGNOMY.

Large eyes tell of ardor and activity; small ones of sluggishness, calculation and perhaps cunning. A fullness or prominence, of the eyes indicates a talent for talking and writing, with great fluency of language, and especially on generalities. The feature may often be noticed in business men of known policy.

The various colors of eyes have each their admirers. The light tints signify delicacy, amiability and refinement; the dark eyes, power and strong passions, though the sluggish temperament often does not call these into activity. Blue speaks of tenderness and extreme sensibility; brown goes with a frank and womanly nature; hazel is a sign of talent, and of a better head than heart. Give no confidence to a woman whose small, black eye flashes like a bead, for she is prone to selfishness and intrigue.

Noses are not as diverse in cross as can well be, though for convenience they are grouped into five well-known classes. The Roman is for the positive and aggressive man, the harsh-face conqueror who cares nothing for the slaying of multitudes to achieve his own fortunes. Its peculiarity is the projection of a ridge near the upper end. The Greek is the classic nose, denoting artistic tastes and keen refinement. It is throughout a regular and delicate outline. The Jewish or hawklike nose is known to all. It fits the sharp trader, the speculator and the money-dealer. The celestial, or turned-up nose, is merely the snub, lengthened a little. It is found in inquisitive children, and often among the fair sex.

The mouth is the most tell-tale feature of the whole countenance. Have the lips retained the fair curves of childish purity, or has an indulgence in drinking or other dissipation made the lips coarse and flabby? Here, as elsewhere, a delicate shape means a fine susceptibility, while a coarse form reveals a gross nature. Quite a number of little muscles cluster about the corners of the mouth, and their involuntary motions often let out a secret that the lips and eyes have concealed. A steady friend is not to be looked for in one whose lips are perfectly smooth, but, instead, where the red is crossed with upright wrinkles. Hospitality displays several slightly curved wrinkles, outward and downward from the corners of the mouth. Large and full red lips stand for a loving and faithful disposition.

Less attention is usually given to studying the chin than it deserves, and it is often concealed by a beard. It is intimately connected with the cerebellum, or base of the brain, which is the organ of vital power—so much so that if one is poorly developed the other will be also. The deeper and wider the chin and lower jaw the more will be the unconquerable firmness, even to audacity, and the larger will be the corresponding development of the cerebellum.—*Golden Days.*

POINTS ON PINS.—A lover of statistics has just made an interesting calculation of the number of pins made daily. Birmington holds the first rank, turning out 37,000,000 every day; London and Dublin, 17,000,000; or for Great Britain and Ireland, 50,000,000. France produces 20,000,000; Holland and Germany about 10,000,000 each. For all Europe, 80,000,000 daily must be about the number manufactured. This would make 29,200,000,000 yearly, a product representing in value $2,300,000. In the United States we make over 51,000,000 of pins daily, or over 18,000,000,000 a year, which makes 468 for every inhabitant. Fifty years ago a man could make fourteen pins a minute, to-day he can make 14,000 a minute, thanks to improved machinery. But despite this enormous production, and though pins never break and rarely wear out, we are constantly hearing the question, "Can you lend me a pin?" and how very often it happens that not a pin can be found in a party of half a dozen of more. Pins disappear, then, almost wholly by being lost—lost at the rate of 131,000,000 daily! Estimating the entire population of the globe at 2,000,000,000, each person, man woman and child, loses less than a pin a day—in the United States somewhat more than one pin a day for each inhabitant. But as more than one-half the population consists of children or savages who use very few or no pins, we may set down the loss for each adult be about two and a half a day. On the whole, then, we are rather economical in the matter of pins, and where the pins go to is not so great a mystery as many suppose.

WONDERS OF THE SAND-BLAST.—Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand-blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a gravestone. You cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer; then you cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut the letters deep into the stone. Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower, or other emblem, cut out the letters, flower, etc., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast, and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have raised letters. Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, cover it with fine lace, and pass it under the blast, and not a thread will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace, and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stones, but they must look out for finger-nails for they will be whittled off right hastily. If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, they will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance—even glass—but does not affect substances—that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, or fine lace, or even the human hand.

WHERE A MATCH IS DANGEROUS.—Phosphorus is dangerous stuff to handle. A young man in traveling lit a match by scratching it with his thumb nail, and a piece of the incandescent phosphorus penetrated under the nail and made a slight burn, to which he paid no attention. But after an hour the pain became intense; the thumb swelled, then the hand, and next the forearm; he was obliged to alight at a station on the journey and send for a medical man, who declared that immediate amputation was necessary. The patient insisted on postponing the operation for a few hours until the arrival of his father, for whom he had telegraphed. Before the latter, however, could reach his son it was too late; the poisonous matter had gained the arm, then the shoulder, and any operation became impossible. He died in great agony in only twenty-seven hours after the burn. The case shows the danger of handling phosphorus in the manner described.

ONION CURE.—A young man in this place, says the Waynesboro' *Valley Record*, was quite recently taken down with malarial fever, so pronounced by the family physician, his pulse marking one hundred. In the evening the family determined to try the onion cure. Several onions were accordingly bruised and applied to the soles of the feet and wrists; the consequence was a thorough sweating during the night and an absence of the fever in the morning, the cure being complete. We can vouch for the correctness of this statement.